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THE ROYAL PHILIPPINE COMPANY

One of the most momentous events in the later history of the Philippines was the opening of direct trade with Spain. Though such an innovation was considered from very early times, nothing definitive was accomplished until 1766. Vairous obstacles had prevented its consummation. The bull of demarcation had expressly closed the Cape route to the Spaniards, and the latter had observed the restriction with singular scrupulousness.¹ Then, the appearance of the Dutch in this field at the beginning of the seventeenth century added greatly to the risks of such an undertaking, and this element of hazard would have necessitated an expensive armed convoy to insure the safety of the voyage. The route from the other direction—around Cape Horn, or through the Straits of Magellan—was even more impracticable.² The rounding of South America was attended with many difficulties and great peril, while the final stage of the voyage, the long passage across the Pacific, would have strained supplies, discipline, and profits to the utmost. Moreover, the Andalusian interests opposed this course, because of the opportunity it

¹ "Not any of these voyages are practiced by the Castillians—who are prohibited from making them. And although the effort has been made, no better or shorter course has been found by way of the South Sea" (Morga, *Sucesos*, Blair and Robertson, *The Philippine Islands*, XVI. 206). "Manteníase la consideración caballeresca, el respeto que la prioridad procuraba á los compatriotas de Vasco da Gama" (Fernández Duro, *Armada*, III, 277).

² Veitia Linage, *Norte de la Contratacion*, II. 160.

would offer to trade with the west coast of the continent, which was a market reserved to the *Galeones*.³ Besides the natural obstacle of the inordinate distance from Seville or Cadiz to Manila, and the obstruction placed in the way by the hostile peninsular interests, the contrariety of the winds in the lower Pacific made the return voyage even more difficult than was the westward crossing.⁴ The only alternative—if we except the mythical Straits of Anian, whose problematical existence tormented the imaginations of Spaniards as modern and as intelligent as Malaspina⁵—was by the portage at Panama. This route was frequently proposed, and was a feature of Viana's ambitious scheme of 1765, which further involved the project of connecting the two oceans. Here again the Andalusians interposed their opposition, for Panama was a terminal of the Peruvian "fleet of the South Sea", and so, within the area of their monopoly. Finally, whatever goods reached Spain before the return voyage of the *Buen Consejo* in 1767 arrived at Cadiz by way of Acapulco, Vera Cruz, and the *flota*. However, the cost of transport across New Spain negated the practicability of this route for an extensive trade.

Proposals were made early in the seventeenth century to divert the trade of the Philippines from Mexico to Spain. In 1610, Philip III. sent a circular letter to the following officials, to sound their opinion on the subject: the viceroys of New Spain, Peru, and Portugal, the *audiencias* of Mexico, Lima, and Manila, and the governor of the Philippines.⁶ The Marqués de Montes-

³ Burney says of the exploring expedition of the Nodales to the Straits of Magellan in 1619: "The expedition gave all the encouragement which could have been expected to the plan for establishing a direct trade from Spain to the coast of Peru and to the Philippines; but every proposal to that effect met with so much opposition from the administrators of the commerce to Panama, and from other interested persons, that the project was thrown aside" (*A Chronological History of Discoveries in the South Seas or Pacific Ocean* (1803), II. 464). For an account of this voyage see *Magellan's Strait. Early Spanish Voyages*, in Hakluyt Society Publications, second series, vol. 28 (1911).

⁴ Ronquillo to the king, April 8, 158[4], *A. de I.*, 67-6-6.

⁵ *Viaje político-científico alrededor del mundo . . . desde 1789 á 1794*, p. 137.

⁶ The king to Viceroy Salinas, December 1, 1610, *A. de I.*, 105-2-1.

claros, at that time viceroy of Peru, and formerly viceroy of New Spain, warmly recommended the suggested change,⁷ but no further steps were taken to carry the project into execution. The unfortunate military expeditions of Ruy González de Sequera in 1613,⁸ and of Zuazola in 1619,⁹ might have aided in the inception of such a scheme, but Spanish powers of initiative had begun to decline, to revive for a season in the gradiose spurts of an Olivares. So, the conception of a direct connection between Spain and the Philippines lay dormant during the *decadencia*, and until the coming of the Bourbons and the revival of the eighteenth century.

With the more energetic and enlightened rule of that period the idea gained new life. However, the first attempt to give it concrete form resulted in failure. In 1733, largely through the instrumentality of the minister, José Patiño, a trading company was actually formed,¹⁰ but it never undertook any operations. The Manila interests opposed its foundation, as did the Dutch,¹¹ and the unfavorable state of foreign affairs did not

⁷ Montesclaros to the king, October 10, 1611, *Documentos inéditos* . . . *América y Oceanía*, VI. 312.

⁸ *Real cedula*, February 17, 1613, *A. de I.*, 105-2-12. The king ordered the route to be well charted by a cosmographer.

⁹ Fernández Duro, *Armada*. In connection with the despatch of this expedition, which was destroyed by a storm twelve days after sailing, the king suggested the possibility of trade with the Philippines via the Straits of Magellan. The king to Governor Fajardo, October 19, 1619, *A. de I.*, 105-2-1.

¹⁰ *Real cedula*, March 29, 1733. This charter contains 58 clauses, and was printed in French as well as in Spanish. Among the commodities which might be imported into Spain were cotton, spices, raw and twisted silk, and silk cloth. However, finished silks might not be consumed in Spain, but were to be reexported to other European countries or to America. Fifty tons of silks might be brought to Cadiz in each ship under these conditions. The company was permitted to send a ship of its own, of not more than 350 tons burden, to carry its goods to America. Apparently concessions for direct trade had been granted before, for the third clause of the charter reads: "nous revoquons, et annulons toutes les permissions que jusqu'a present nous avons données pour faire la dite navigation, specialement le traité accordé au nom de Don Miguel de Arriaga".

¹¹ "Les Hollandais reussirent pendant presque tout le XVIII^e siecle á interdire aux Espagnols le passage par le Cap de Bonne Esperance" (Desdevises de Dezert, *L'Espagne de l'ancien régime*, II. 147). The Dutch later objected vigorously to the foundation of the Company of 1785 (Muriel, *Gobierno del Rey Carlos III.* 225).

make this a very propitious time for launching a new commerce that would compete with other nations long established in the field.

The agitation was continued by the ablest and most public-spirited officials in the islands, as well as in Spain. In 1748 Pedro Calderón Henríquez recommended the erection of a company on the pattern of the great Dutch and British companies, whose success he, like most Spaniards, overrated.¹² The Spaniards were in fact obsessed with the utility of the company form of trading organization, since they were ignorant of the financial and political difficulties of the companies which operated in India and the archipelagoes, and only considered their plausible prosperity. Governor Simón de Anda, who otherwise favored the idea of direct trade between Manila and Cadiz, strongly opposed the suggestion of a commercial company.¹³ The Hispanicized Briton, Nicolas Norton Nicols, who resided in Manila for several years, heartily endorsed the connecting of the colony with the metropolis by means of such a company.¹⁴ However, the most comprehensive scheme proposed was that presented in 1765 by Francisco Leandro de Viana.¹⁵ In one of the most remarkable documents in Philippine history the bold and clear-sighted administrator laid before the central government a detailed exposition of the whole project. He proclaimed the right of the Spaniards to sail the Cape route to the East, in spite of the ancient ban of the papacy, of the Treaties of Westphalia

¹² Calderón Henríquez to the king, July 12, 1748, *A. de I.*, 68-4-32.

¹³ Anda to Arriaga, July 7, 1768, *A. de I.*, 108-3-17.

¹⁴ *Comercio de las Islas Philipinas e conveniencias que pueden dar á S. M. Carlos III*, 1759 (B. and R., XLVII. 266).

¹⁵ Demonstracion del misero deplorable estado de las Islas Philipinas: de la necesidad de abandonarlas, ó mantenerlas, con fuerzas respetables: de los inconvenientes de lo primero, y ventajas de lo segundo: de lo que pueden producir á la Real Hacienda: de la Navegacion, extension y utilidades de su Comercio. Con reflexion^a que convencen la utilidad de formar una Compañía, bajo la Real Proteccion, para hacer feliz, y gloriosa la Monarquía Española, y privar á sus Enemigos de las ganancias, conque la destruyen en paz, y en guerra, Manila, February 10, 1765, B. and R., XLVIII. 197-338. There are two copies of this document, with Viana's signature, in the Edward E. Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

and Utrecht-Munster, or of the outworn theory of the *mare clausum*. He then enumerates the advantages of his revolutionary program. His project carried with it an elaborate plan for the development of the resources of the islands themselves, including the promotion of spice culture. From Manila, the activities of the company would ramify throughout the East in a number of subsidiary lines. These would not only be feeders for the company, but the Manila creoles might profit from the utilization of these new opportunities.¹⁶ Further, many things which they secured from Europe by way of New Spain or from Dutch and English traders in the East, could thereby be imported directly—and more cheaply—from Spain. Spain herself could be supplied with oriental merchandise without contributing to the profits of the Dutch and British companies. "Our own inactivity and lack of application," he complains, "causes us to buy from others the very articles with which these dominions abound." Not only could this very important branch of her foreign trade be nationalized, but the surplus that remained after the wants of the peninsula were supplied, could be forwarded to the South American colonies, which were only too dependent on the extensive illicit introductions of other European peoples. Viana also emphasized the political advantages of a closer and more direct connection of the colony with the mother-country. With the exception of the isolated Ladrones, the government of the Philippines had always been the most independent in the Spanish empire, and the authorities there were not always amenable to the control of the central power. Viana now declared that the opening of direct trade would restore the proper subordination to Madrid. Whether he considered the possibility of the rebellion of New Spain, and so, of the loss of the semi-dependent colony of the Philippines, we can not say; though, in view of the later develop-

¹⁶ Viana, however, had small hope of interesting the creoles. "These citizens," he says, "have no thought of any further occupation than their everlasting laziness, nor have they the spirit to risk four reals, or any zeal for the nation" (*ibid.*, p. 284).

ment of events, we see that it was fortunate for Spain's hold on the islands that before the Mexican War of Independence they had been made immediately dependent on the government in the peninsula, and that direct ocean communications had been established with them. The virtual surprise of Manila by the British in 1762 awoke Spain to the need of providing for the better defense of the colony, and this implied swifter and more effective connection with Manila. The Dutch at Batavia and the British at Madras always received news of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe long before the Spanish government could inform the authorities in the Philippines. However, under the proposed plan a ship could reach the East from Cadiz sooner than could a vessel from Amsterdam or Plymouth, so that the Spaniards could prepare for a possible attack.

Every interest in Spain that possessed available capital—guilds, banks, religious corporations, merchants, and nobles—should be urged to participate in the great national undertaking, which he declared would enrich the nation, while it awakened in the people the business ideal and the enlightening spirit of world-commerce. Viana favored a company as against any other medium for carrying on the projected enterprise, for he believed that such an organization under the patronage and protection of the government would be better able to cope with the competition of the Dutch and British than would individual traders, or even companies operated under exclusively private auspices. Further, he would turn over the government of the islands to the company, as in the case of the other colonies in the East.¹⁷ The ancient galleon line could scarcely remain outside the scope of such a comprehensive scheme, which would absorb or direct every economic activity of the colony.

Much of the material of Viana's memorial is of his own conception. Certainly its driving earnestness and vigor are his. However, some of it is a restatement of the views—some very old—of other Spanish writers on commerce, such as the Visconde

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 331.

del Puerto,¹⁸ Miguel de Zavala,¹⁹ and Geronimo Ustariz.²⁰ Another of the economic writers of that time, Bernardo de Ulloa, had also advised the change.²¹

It was the next year after Viana presented his memorial that direct communications were opened with the islands. In the first days of October of that year there arrived at Manila a sixty-four gun frigate of the royal navy, the *Buen Consejo*, under the command of a French captain, Caseins.²² As a semi-state venture she had been despatched around the Cape with a cargo of European merchandise to be exchanged at Manila for Oriental goods. However, the Manileños believed that this voyage was the signal for the suppression of the Acapulco line, and accordingly gave the ship a cold reception, dubbing her—with a play on her name—the *Mal Consejo*.²³ They refused the proffered invitation to participate in the new undertaking,²⁴ and with such an attitude of passive resistance on the part of the creoles success for the new line was almost impossible. Yet the voyages continued until 1783, when the *Asuncion* made the fourteenth and last.²⁵ The results had not been such as to encourage further expeditions of the kind.²⁶

¹⁸ Alvaro J. A. I. de Navia Osorio y Vigil Arguelles de la Rua, Marqués de Santa Cruz de Marcenado y Visconde del Puerto, *Reflecciones militares* (Turin, 1724-30), quoted by Viana, *op. cit.*, p. 296. This nobleman was also author of *Comercio suelto, y en compañías, general y particular en Mexico, Perú, Filipinas, etc.* (Madrid, 1732). The latter work contains (p. 216), "Anotaciones para la seguridad de Españoles en el Mar del Sur, y para una Compañía de Filipinas: . . . sacadas de dos papeles que en fines de Abril de 1731 me permitió de extractar un Cavallero Italiano, que avía estado tres veces en aquellos países". Santa Cruz proposed the abolition of the Manila-Acapulco line, and the substitution of direct trade by way of the Straits of Magellan. *Ibid.*, 229-36.

¹⁹ Miguel de Zavala y Auñón, *Representacion al Rey* . . . *dirigida al mas seguro aumento del real erario* (1732).

²⁰ *Teórica y práctica de comercio y de marina* (1724). See Viana, *op. cit.*, p. 313.

²¹ *Rétablissement des manufactures et du commerce d'Espagne* (Amsterdam, 1753), 74. "Este tráfico . . . no solo no será dañoso, sino el mas útil de cuantos se pueden establecer.

²² Azcárraga, *Libertad de Comercio*, p. 117.

²³ Legentil, *Voyage aux mers des Indes*, II. 228.

²⁴ Montero y Vidal, *Historia*, II. 122.

²⁵ "The Company of the Five Greater Guilds of Madrid" sent out ships in 17, 9, 1780, and 1781. *Exposicion de la Compañía de Filipinas* (1813), p. 4.

²⁶ "Todas estas tentativas no produjeron sino tristes desengaños" (*ibid.*, p. 5).

With the single ship operations had necessarily been on a restricted scale, but this tentative enterprise was shortly followed by a far more ambitious effort. For, on March 10, 1785, the *Real Compañía de Filipinas* received its charter from the king.²⁷ "From the beginning of my reign," says the enlightened Charles III. in the preamble of the document, "I have desired to stimulate my beloved subjects to undertake direct commerce with the Philippines, and accustom themselves to the navigation of those seas."²⁸ It was to arouse them to the value of this that he had sent ships of the royal navy on various expeditions to the East within the last few years. At this moment the dissolution of the old Royal Caracas Company offered an excellent opportunity for the creation of a similar organization to operate in the Orient.²⁹ The Guipuzcoa Company (*Real Compañía Guipuzcoana de Caracas*) was refused a recharter, and its last *junta* had decided to divert the resources and personnel of the company to trade with the Philippines. It asked the royal permission for the change, which was authorized after the proposal had been reported favorably by the council of ministers. The chief advocate of the company was the Frenchman, François Cabarrus,³⁰ then in charge of the national finances, and sponsor of the Royal Bank of San Carlos.³¹ The charter provided for

²⁷ *Real cédula de erección de la compañía de Filipinas de 10 de Marzo de 1785*. This is a printed document of 57 pages, in 100 clauses. The *instrucción reservada* of the king to the *Junta de Estado*, issued July 8, 1787, is contained in Muriel, *Gobierno del Señor Rey Don Carlos III.* (Paris, 1838). Clauses CXXXI-CXXXVIII, pp. 221-26, and CCCXCV, p. 415, refer to the Philippine Company.

²⁸ In the *instrucción reservada* Charles III. says: "Si este cuerpo de comercio prospera como es de esperar, vendrán á ser aquellas islas un manantial de riquezas para la España, y ellas aumentarán las suyas, su población y sus producciones. Se ha dudado en varios tiempos, si convendría mas bien abandonarlas ó cederlas, pero esto sería ya cuestion escandalosa en el día, y unicamente se debe pensar en el modo de conservarlas, defenderlas y mejorarlas" (*ibid.*, p. 221).

²⁹ For an account of this company see Moses, *The Spanish Dependencies in South America* (1914), II. Ch. XVII. The company was chartered September 25, 1728, and was deprived of its public character by a decree of February 15, 1781. Thence till its final dissolution in 1785 it was an exclusively private organization.

³⁰ Bonassieux, *Les grandes compagnies de commerce*, p. 450.

³¹ Desdèvises du Dezert, *op. cit.*, pp. 426-435; Rousseau, *Règne de Charles III d'Espagne*, II. 300-304.

the liquidation of the assets of the Caracas Company and the transfer of the proceeds to the new company. In the central *junta de gobierno*, or governing board, to sit at Madrid, three directors of the dissolved company were to sit, while the remainder of the *junta* was to be composed as follows: two directors of the *Banco Nacional* (Bank of San Carlos), two of the *Banco de Habana*, two of the *Banco de los Gremios*, and one of the *Banco de Sevilla*. A further concession to the old company was the requirement that the ships of the Philippine Company carry 2,000 tons of goods annually to Caracas, Cumaná, and Maracaybo, the former field of operations of the Guipuzcoa Company on the Spanish Main.

The company was chartered for twenty-five years—that is, until July 1, 1810. The capital stock was set at 8,000,000 pesos, in 32,000 shares of 250 pesos each. This was purchasable by anyone, ecclesiastics not excluded. Of course, a considerable part of this was assumed by the shareholders of the Caracas Company, who were directed to surrender their paper at the offices of the new company at Madrid within six months and receive the equivalent in stock of the new issue. Spanish American creoles of means were also encouraged to invest, while the king himself subscribed for a million of stock to express his confidence in the undertaking, and thereby set an example to moneyed individuals or organizations in the peninsula, whose capital was idle or relatively unproductive.³² Three thousand shares were also set aside for disposal in the Philippines.

The company was to have a monopoly of trade between Spain and the Philippines, whether direct or via the ports of South America. The main business of the company was to be the exchange at Manila of Spanish for Oriental goods,³³ although its ships might annually carry to the east 500,000 pesos of coin to invest. However, its field was to be wider than this, and there

³² Of the subscription made by the *Banco Nacional*, Desdévies du Dezert says: "La Banque eut l'imprudence d'employer 21 millions de réaux, formant le plus clair de son bénéfice de l'année, à l'achat d'actions de la Compagnie des Philippines." *Op. cit.*, p. 429.

³³ Even Asiatic silks might be imported into Spain. *Real cédula*, clause 37.

were to be several minor and subsidiary branches. European merchandise might be carried to Spanish American ports on the outward passage and exchanged there for colonial products to be carried on to the east for disposal, though it was prohibited to carry on trade in the opposite direction between Asia and America. The king thus suspended in favor of the company longstanding *cédulas* that had prohibited trade between South America and the Orient.³⁴ However, this latter restriction was virtually nullified by the provision that the company's ships might tranship to those very American ports Asiatic merchandise that had first been brought to Cadiz around the Cape, with the sole limitation that such goods, on being reexported, should pay the export duties required by the general *Reglamento* of 1778.³⁵ Moreover, the company might deal directly with the Asiatic coast, or send its ships thither from Manila. It was particularly desired to open up intercourse with the Chinese ports,³⁶ though trade might be carried on along the south eastern coasts of Asia, wherever the dominant European power did not refuse them admittance. The company was declared in the charter to be devoid of any political character, as against the dual politico-economic position occupied by the Dutch and English companies. It was accordingly directed to maintain good relations with the native Asiatic peoples, and to evade any complications that might raise a military issue.³⁷

³⁴ *Leyes*, lib. 9, tit. 45, leyes 1, 5, 7, 71: "Consistiendo su principal ventaja, y tambien la del Estado, en la union del comercio de la America con el de la Asia" (*Real cédula*, op. cit., clause 26).

³⁵ *Reglamento y Aranceles Reales para el Comercio Libre de España á Indias*, 1778, p. 60.

³⁶ Azcárraga says that five years after the foundation of the company it had not established relations with China. *Libertad de comercio*, p. 141. However, the intendant, Carvajal, declares that the company sent the frigate *San Francisco* (Antonio Maurelle) to China in 1786. This ship had just come from San Blas with what Carvajal suspected to be a cargo of sea-otter skins. Carvajal to Gálvez, June 5, 1786, *A. de I.*, 108-4-25.

³⁷ "Ha de fudir en el Asia é India Oriental de tomar parte en los intereses de aquellos Nababes, ni en los que promueben las naciones francesa, inglesa, holandesa (ó otra). . . . debe abstenerse de formar establecimientos, y de imitar á la Compañía inglesa, excusando usurpaciones, y dar celos á las naciones asiáticas" (Muriel, op. cit., p. 221).

The route to the Orient might be either by the Cape or around South America. In the latter case a stop at Buenos Ayres was obligatory, but the company was warned against excessive extractions of silver and goods from that city, which might be used for trading in the east with the French and Dutch—"an abuse prejudicial to the national commerce, and to my royal treasury".³⁸ Stops at the west-coast ports were optional. However, all ships were compelled to return to Cadiz by the Cape route—largely a check on trading voyages from Asia across to the American colonies. Factors or agents of the company were to be stationed in Mexico, Vera Cruz, Lima, Buenos Ayres, and several other important cities, to care for the local business of the company. On the company's ships the captain and first officer, and at least half the crew, must be Spaniards. The king wished further to encourage the enlistment of Filipinos in the service of the company. "The natives of the Philippines," he says, "have always displayed their aptitude and inclination for the sea."

The adjustment of the great undertaking to the traditional economic interests of the colony—that is, to the Manila Galleon—was a very delicate problem. The promoters of the company knew from the past experience of such attempts the irreconcilable antipathy with which the insular creoles viewed the innovation of direct trade.³⁹ They were aware, too, how little chance of success the company would have in the face of this opposition. Consequently, the prejudices of the Manileños were humored, and concessions were made to gain their coöperation in the new enterprise. In the first place, as we have seen, 3,000 shares of

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ "Siempre han temido los vecinos de Manila que despachando navío por el Cabo de Buena Esperanza se les corte el de Acapulco" (Pedro Calderón Henríquez to Arriaga, *A. de I.*, 108-3-18). "Les Manilais, qui, jusqu'à ce moment, ne connaissaient d'autre commerce de long cours que celui des galions d'Acapulco, accueillaient avec méfiance tout ce qui rassembaient à une innovation. Ils auraient du réfléchir cependant en voyant à quel point le commerce avec l'Amerique diminuait de jour en jour. . . . La Compagnie des Philippines s'efforça de venir au secours des Manilais qui la detestaient." Mallat, *Les Philippines*, II. 293.

stock were reserved for distribution among them. "For", says the king, "the prosperity of the Philippine Islands and of their inhabitants has been the principal motive that has moved my paternal love to protect and to share in this undertaking; and I have desired that besides the advantages that will result to them through the increase of their agriculture, industry, and marine, they should have a direct share in the profits of this commerce." So he hopes that the *consulado* and the *obras pias* will take the proffered shares. The company was expressly forbidden to interfere with the trade of the islanders with Asia, or with the inter-insular traffic. However, apparently the most assuring statement was that contained in clause 43 of the charter, which was intended to quiet the fears of the Manileños as to the possible intentions of the company. "I permit," says the king, "the inhabitants of the Philippines to continue for the present their trade with New Spain." The particularly equivocal part of this was the expression "*por ahora*" which should hardly have been expected to ease the chronic and over-wrought suspicions of the islanders. Just what were the ultimate ideas of the *peninsulares* at this time as regarded the disposition of the galleon trade we cannot say. They might gradually encroach on the field of that line until it died of inanition. Thus, the concession to import into Vera Cruz 800 tons of goods a year may have been a deliberate and none too skillfully planned move in this direction; for the Manileños recognized the evident sinister probability for their established interests contained in this permission which was granted to the company. The 800, or more, tons of Chinese and Indian merchandise thus introduced into the front gate of New Spain could not but seriously affect the market for the same commodities brought in from the rear. The company was, however, prohibited from taking any pecuniary interest in the galleon line. They might have goods brought from Acapulco which they needed for their dealings in the east, but they must pay the ordinary freight rates for the transportation of these consignments. In order to urge the creoles to take an active part in the transactions of the company, they were conceded one-fifth of the lading space of the company's

homeward-bound bottoms for their shipments. Moreover, the insular products thus sent to Spain were to be exempt from the payment of export duties at Manila and of import duties on entering a Spanish port.

Another part of the company's program which would affect the galleon trade less immediately was its comprehensive project for the development of the archipelago's resources as a complement to its essentially commercial objects, a possibility consistently neglected by the beneficiaries of the old commerce.⁴⁰ In the first place, four per cent of the profits of the company were to be devoted to that kind of work so aptly described by the Spanish term, *fomento*, or stimulation of the internal development of the islands. This meant above all the encouragement of new cultures, such as the growing of spices, and the promotion of manufactures of cloth and of other commodities. In this the company would work in unison with the *Sociedad Económica*, and the designs of both organizations reflect the enlightened spirit represented in Spain by Campomanes. Another instance of the unusually high plane on which the Philippine Company was to work was that in its scheme for the agricultural and industrial development of the islands it made no provision for the forced labor of the natives. It was this omission, according to the German traveler, Jagor, that caused the ultimate failure of this part of the company's program, as he declared tropical plantation culture on such a scale impossible without the impressing of the natives.⁴¹ On the other hand, the Spaniard, Montero y Vidal, cites this feature as a distinct proof of the superiority of the Spanish system to that adopted by other nations, like the Dutch, in a similar situation.⁴² The charter required the company to carry artisans who desired to settle in the islands without charge for transportation, and likewise to provide free passage for professors of mathematics, chemistry, or botany—a concession to the scientific spirit that actuated the men who

⁴⁰ *Exposicion de la Compañía de Filipinas*, p. 2.

⁴¹ *Reisen in den Philippinen* (Berlin, 1873); see the Spanish translation, *Viaje por Filipinas* (Madrid, 1875), p. 13.

⁴² *Historia*, II. 299. See Clive Day, *The Dutch in Java*.

were directing the revival of Spain. Finally, the local *junta de gobierno* at Manila was to be composed, among others, of a deputy representing the insular interests. The governor was to preside over this body, which was to consist further of the intendant, the local directors of the company, a director of the *Sociedad*, and the chief accountant and treasurer of the company. This board was granted large discretionary powers in the local administration of the company, and was allowed wide latitude in the execution of the ordinances issued by the central *junta*.

During the first year of its operation the company sent out three ships. One, which cleared from Cadiz in October, 1785, passed through the Straits of Magellan, and called at Callao on its way to Manila. Two others, which left later, followed the Cape route to the east.⁴³ The early voyages were successful ventures, the cargoes of 1787 realizing fifty per cent profit at Cadiz.⁴⁴ By 1792 the value of the shares had risen to par, and the prospects of the company appeared very bright. However, these flush times were of short duration, though the returns continued fairly satisfactory for a few years more. To January, 1806 the company's sales in Europe amounted to 384,778,000 *reales*.⁴⁵ In 1803, the limit of the charter was extended fifteen years, or eight years beyond the time set for its expiration by the original *cédula*.⁴⁶ At the same time the capital stock was increased to 12,500,000 pesos, of which the king, Charles IV, held 3,943,000 pesos.

Not even this new lease of life could save the company from the forces that militated against its success. It dragged along

⁴³ Malo de Luque gives an account of the early operations of the company. *Historia política de los establecimientos ultramarinos de las naciones europeas*, V. 340-384.

⁴⁴ Brougham, *An Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers* (1803), I. 431. However, at this time Brougham predicted the early collapse of the company.

⁴⁵ *Exposición de la Compañía de Filipinas*, p. 23.

⁴⁶ *Nueva real cédula de la Compañía de Filipinas*, July 12, 1803, *A. de I.*, 108-3-18. In clause 37 of this *cédula* the king declares: "Confirmo el permiso dado á mis vasallos de Filipinas para que sigan por ahora el comercio con Nueva España en la nao que cada año viene á Acapulco, ratificando la prohibicion hecha á la Compañía y sus dependientes de tomar el menor interés en ella."

through the period of the Napoleonic wars,⁴⁷ but not even the restoration of peace and more normal conditions could restore the early prosperity, though the existence of the company was not terminated legally until September, 1834.⁴⁸

Its program had been too ambitious from the beginning for the resources at its disposal. A combination of causes had operated to bring about its failure. Its promoters were not familiar with the peculiar conditions of oriental trade, and had to pay dearly for experience that had been the property of their rivals for centuries. They were in fact driven to buy some of their commodities from those very competitors, and there was scarcely any advantage in buying cinnamon from the Dutch at Batavia over buying it from them at Cadiz. Moreover, they were never able to establish such direct relations with the native peoples as would have freed them from this fatal dependence. The company was also hampered by its subordination to the government,⁴⁹ and by the over-regulated rigidity of the form of organization. On the other hand, it could not always control the acts of its agents, who persisted in trading on their own account, in violation of the regulations of the company. Undoubtedly this laxness of responsibility among its subordinates—an evil from which all the great companies suffered—was partly due to the semi-public character of the organization, and the consequent impersonal nature of its directive authority, as well as to the impossibility of a minute supervision of its widely scattered operations. Again, the voluntary labor of the native Filipinos was not adequate to the gigantic task of developing

⁴⁷ Considerable quantities of American and British goods were introduced into the ports of the west coast of South America during the Napoleonic wars. Unsigned *informe*, March 13, 1813, *A. de I., Estado: America en general, legajo 1*.

⁴⁸ Danvila y Collado, *Reinado de Carlos III*. VI. 277.

⁴⁹ "Restreinte dans ses opérations, et dépourvue d'indépendance, exposée à l'intervention continuelle, et parfois violente, du gouvernement, la compagnie se trouva, surtout après la chute de Cabarrus en 1790, hors d'état de remplir une mission, qui, dans d'autres circonstances et sous l'empire d'autres maximes, aurait sans doute assuré à l'Espagne une part assez considérable et assez avantageuse dans le commerce des Indes Orientales. Elle ne fit que vegeer, et tomba de même que la banque de Saint-Charles lors de la guerre avec la France, sous Napoléon." Bonnassieux, *op. cit.*, p. 450.

the resources of the islands, which was an important phase of the company's program. Nor would the friars have permitted forced labor on a sufficient scale to ensure the success of this part of the company's program. The disruption of normal economic life in the peninsula during the Napoleonic wars has already been mentioned as an influence hostile to the progress of the company. Finally, it was handicapped by the resistance of the insular interests.

The reception of the company's overtures and ships at Manila was what might have been expected, in view of the customary attitude of the Manilaños toward the principle of direct trade.⁵⁰ They refused to take up the 3,000 shares of stock reserved for them, or to freight their allotted quota of lading-space in its ships.⁵¹ They appeared to desire the indefinite perpetuation of their isolation from the metropolis, and of the secular galleon traffic with America. The latter was already noticeably on the wane, but its accelerated decline in the second half of the eighteenth century was laid to the competition of the company. The words of the charter had expressly insured the galleon line against the more evident and direct encroachments of the company. The northern Pacific was still a field reserved for the *naos*. But the market of New Spain was no longer the almost exclusive monopoly of the Manilaños. Foreigners had long smuggled large quantities into Mexico, and the *flota* had introduced a share of its silk imports, but now the *peninsulares* were free to send 800 tons of Oriental products a year into Vera Cruz. The Acapulco traffic showed how elastic such a *premis*o could be, as did the concession of the English *asiento* ship at Porto Bello.⁵²

⁵⁰ "El principal objeto de su ereccion ha sido el de prosperar estas yslas y sus moradores. En nada perciven este beneficio. . . . Es contrario al sistema del comercio de esta República. Querer conservar un edificio batiendo sus fundamentos, no puede ser." *Ayuntamiento* of Manila to Governor Berenguer de Marquina, November 22, 1788, *A. de I.*, 107-5-16.

⁵¹ Montero y Vidal, *Historia*, II. 301.

⁵² "El 'navío de permiso' de los ingleses convirtió pronto sus 500 toneladas en 850, y mas tarde en una especie de almacén flotante que permanecía muchos meses en Porto Bello, vaciándose y volviéndose á llenar cuantas veces era preciso" (Altamira, *Historia de España*, IV. 309).

Such competition would be mutually destructive to both traffics,⁵³ since there could be only a certain limited demand in New Spain for Asiatic goods, and the galleon had been fully able to supply the market of the viceroyalty.⁵⁴ The immunity from all but a slight export duty at Cadiz gave the company a great advantage over its rival. The *consulado* declared in 1786 that this discrepancy in costs amounted to a premium of $62\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in favor of the company.⁵⁵ Moreover, the company did not adhere scrupulously to the prohibition against trading eastward across the Pacific to the western coasts of South America, but even sent ships to San Blas, just inside the entrance of the Gulf of California,⁵⁶ while in 1803, the company received license to send a ship to Peru.⁵⁷ If the company's consignments to New Spain reached Vera Cruz before the arrival of the galleon at Acapulco the market for the latter's goods was spoiled for the year.⁵⁸ The fears of the islanders were in fact realized, and one of the

⁵³ Carvajal to Gálvez, July 2, 1786, *A. de I.*, 108-4-25. "El principal error de la empresa consistió en no hacer que pasase á ella la linea de Acapulco." Montero y Vidal, *op. cit.*, p. 306. Henry C. Morris, in his *History of Colonization*, I. 296, wrongly says that the Philippine Company superseded the galleon in the Manila-Acapulco trade. John Foreman also says incorrectly that the company "almost monopolized the Philippine-American trade which was yet carried on exclusively in state galleons" (*The Philippine Islands* (New York, 1906), p. 282).

⁵⁴ "El actual estado de Nueva España y su anual consumo no permiten mas surtimiento, que el que recibe por la Nao, y aun este se ha visto ser ya excesivo. Cómo se hallará con la introduccion de otro tanto, ó mas, por la Real Compañía? Con la mitad que lleve será bastante para que nos embuelva en su propia ruina" (*Ayuntamiento to Governor Berenguer, op. cit.*).

⁵⁵ *Consulado to the king*, July 8, 1786, *A. de I.*, 108-4-26.

⁵⁶ "Los tres cargamentos integros de los buques nombrados el *Rey Carlos*, el *Montañés*, y la *Casualidad*, que hasta hoy se mantienen reunidos en la Nueva España por haver la Compañía interceptado el comercio exclusivo de esta colonia, por medio del navío *Filipino*, que descargó en San Blas el quantioso cargamento que llevaba" (*Consulado to the king*, February 18, 1804, *A. de I.*, 108-4-25).

⁵⁷ Azcárraga, *op. cit.*, p. 142.

⁵⁸ "Por Vera Cruz . . . entraron en los años de 1790-1-2 mas de 450,000 pesos de valor de efectos de Filipinas, todos los cuales pudieron contribuir á dificultar la venta de los entrados por Acapulco" (*Viagero Español*, XXVII. 209). According to the *consulado*, the Manileños did not send a galleon to Acapulco in 1788, 1790, or 1792, because they feared they would not be able to dispose of their goods in a market already supplied by the company through Vera Cruz (*Informe of July 20, 1804, A. de I.*, 108-4-15).

most important causes contributing to the ultimate ruin of their traditional commerce was the Royal Philippine Company. And though the company, too, failed, the future was with the idea of direct trade which it represented.⁵⁹ The islands henceforth looked toward Spain, and not toward Mexico, and this reorientation of the colony was in large part the work of the company. It marked the end of the long era which began with the expedition of Villalobos, and the beginning of the final epoch in the Spanish history of the islands.

WILLIAM LYTLE SCHURZ.

⁵⁹ "A veritable revolution in the commercial legislation of the Philippines" (Barrows, *History of the Philippines*, 244). Yet, in 1824 Tiburcio de Gorostiza, *jefe de hacienda* in the Philippines, declared for the abolition of the company, "por ser en extremo nociva al fomento y prosperidad del pais, segun lo había demostrado la experiencia" (Blanco Herrero, *Política de España en Ultramar*, p. 106).

INDIAN LEGISLATION IN PERU

Readers of *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW* may remember my article on "Race and Society in the Andean Countries."¹ In that article an effort was made to point out the salient aspects of the inter-racial situation in Peru.

The object of the present article is that of taking up the theme where the other left it and showing what measures are being contemplated and carried out to relieve the inter-racial problems of Peru.

INDIAN LEGISLATION IN THE PAST

Efforts were constantly made by the Spanish Government during the colonial period to ensure the welfare of the Indians. But these efforts partook solely and simply of the nature of tutelage; no means of ascertaining the desires of the Indians, and no realization that their desires were of any importance, existed. They were treated exactly as children are now, it being assumed that they were not merely anthropologically, but likewise spiritually and intellectually, inferior to the Spaniards and mestizos.

In order to find the foundations of Indian legislation in Peru one must seek far back in the past. Sarmiento de Gamboa in speaking of pre-Inca times in Peru says:

. . . It may be assumed that, although the land was peopled and full of inhabitants before the Incas, it had no regular government, nor did it have natural lords elected by common consent to govern and rule, and who were respected by the people, so that they were obeyed and received tribute. On the contrary all the people were scattered and disorganized, living in complete liberty, and each man being sole lord of his house and estate. . . .

As there were dissensions among them, a certain kind of militia was organized for defence, in the following way. When it became known

¹ See I. no. 4, November, 1918, p. 415.

to the people of one district that some from other parts were coming to make war, they chose one who was a native, or he might be a stranger, who was known to be a valiant warrior. . . . Such a man was followed and his orders were obeyed during the war. When the war was over he became a private man as he had been before, like the rest of the people, nor did they pay him tribute either before or afterwards, nor any manner of tax whatever. To such a man they gave and still give the name of Sinchi which means valiant. . . .²

In other words, Sarmiento is of the opinion that the pre-Incaic state of Peru was one resembling that which existed in parts of Spain in the days of the *behetrias*. A contrast exists, of course, in the fact that the lord of a *behetria de linaje* had to elect its lord from a given family. Like the Peruvian *behetria* (Sarmiento uses that word) the *behetria de mar a mar* of the Basque provinces could elect any man as lord.³ The *behetrias* in Spain lasted down to 1370, when the *behetrias* came to be absorbed in the crown of Castile which was represented among them by officers called *corregidores*, who enforced the royal authority and collected revenues due to the crown. Thus it is seen that the *behetrias* in Spain were transformed in the course of a few generations from free communities of hardy pioneers who agreed to dwell in dangerous territories, perhaps recently reconquered from the Moors, on consideration of being allowed a great degree of local autonomy, into mere vassals of the crown of Castile.

A close parallel between the history of the Spanish *behetrias* and that of the Peruvian ones lies in the fact that both present the spectacle of democracies forced gradually to yield their powers to a strong central authority which established its own officers among them.

As a matter of fact, the Peruvian *behetrias* were exceedingly interesting institutions. They were communities which may be regarded as broken fragments of the Tiahuanaco civilization

² Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, *The History of the Incas*, London, Hakluyt Society, 1907, pp. 37-38. This is the edition by Sir Clements Markham. Sarmiento wrote about 1572.

³ Charles E. Chapman, *A History of Spain*, New York, Macmillan, 1918, pp. 197-199; Roger Bigelow Merriman, *The Rise of the Spanish Empire*, 2 vols., New York, Macmillan, 1918, I. 180-183.

(which died out about 900 A.D.). Though their material culture varied considerably from one district to another, it was in general much lower than that of Tiahuanaco had been.

The basis of the *behetria*, better known under the name of *ayllu* (gens) or, in modern times, *comunidad*, which words we shall employ from now on, was agriculture. It was a social organism characterized by coöperative labor for raising crops and by a real or pretended blood-relationship among the members.

This social unit was taken over bodily by the Incas. Indeed, they themselves had once been merely one *ayllu* among hundreds of others. But about 1100 they began to superimpose their rule upon the neighboring *ayllus* and so to create a confederacy which rapidly increased in strength and pride. The internal organization of the *ayllus* thus absorbed was not, generally, much interfered with by the Incas, but they did establish officers of their own in each *ayllu* to enforce royal authority and to collect tribute (compare this with the Spanish *corregidores*). Thus, a dual social organization grew up: the autonomous *ayllus*, each with its own government, and the Inca empire which had its very strong bonds linking the central government to every *ayllu*, but not linking one *ayllu* to its neighbors. There was probably very little contact between one *ayllu* and those around it, but all were in constant communication with the Inca at Cuzco.⁴

Such, in very brief outline, was the social organization which the Spaniards found in Peru at the time of the Conquest. Without going into too much detail it can be said that between 1531, when Francisco Pizarro began the conquest of Peru, and 1569, when Francisco de Toledo arrived in that country as viceroy,

⁴ The chief works on this subject are the following: Victor Andrés Belaunde, *El Peru antiguo y los modernos Sociólogos*, Lima, 1908, pp. 50 *et seq.*; Lino Cornejo, *Estudios Jurídicos*, Lima, 1916, pp. 29-34; Heinrich Cunow, *Die soziale Verfassung des Inkareichs*, Brunswick, 1898; Sir Clements R. Markham, *The Incas of Peru*, London, 1910, pp. 159-172; Philip Ainsworth Means, *Racial Factors in Democracy*, Boston, 1918, pp. 118-121; José Manuel Osorio, *El Medio y la Legislación*, Lima, 1918, pp. 23 *et seq.*; José de la Riva-Agüero y Osma, *La Historia en el Perú*, Lima, 1910, pp. 61-162; Juan Bautista Saavedra, *El Ayllu*, La Paz, 1909; Francisco Tudela y Varela, *Socialismo Peruano*, Lima, 1905; César Antonio Ugarte, *Los Antecedentes históricos del regimen agrario Peruano*, Lima, 1918, pp. 10-43.

there was a period in which a fusion took place between indigenous social institutions and Spanish social institutions.

In considering the development of the Spanish régime in its final form (the work of Toledo) one must distinguish with care between the official attitude of the crown of Castile towards its new subjects and the manner in which the royal laws were executed by the various grades of crown officers.

The American colonies of Spain were but so many appanages of the crown of Castile, and the Indians there were but so many vassals of the king of Castile. This arrangement had been established in the earliest days of colonization of the West Indies and of Mexico.⁵

Consequently, it is not greatly to be wondered at that the crown should have striven to maintain a benignant attitude toward the indigenes of Peru and other American colonies. It is unnecessary to say much here regarding the efforts of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas to ameliorate the conditions of the Indians. He found that the first conquerors and settlers in the various Spanish possessions had practically reduced the Indians to slavery, and moved by a noble compassion he prepared to write a number of works relating the miseries which the indigenous vassals of the crown were suffering in America. These works were finally published.⁶

Part of the result of las Casas' long-continued efforts was the passing of the New Laws in 1542. They provided that:

1. After the death of the conquerors, the repartimientos of Indians, given to them in encomienda, were not to pass to their heirs, but were to be placed under the king. All officers of the crown were to renounce their repartimientos forthwith.

⁵ Miguel Blanco Herrero, *Política de España en Ultramar*, Madrid, 1888, pp. 18-23; Prudencio de Sandoval, *Historia de la Vida y Hechos del Emperador Carlos V.*, 2 vols., Pamplona, 1634, I. 166.

⁶ Bartolome de las Casas, *Brevissima Relacion de la Destruycion de las Indias*, printed by Sebastian Trugillo en Sevilla, 1552; and *Tratado cõprobatorio de Imperio Soberano y Principado Vniuersal que los Reyes de Castilla y Leon tienen sobre las Indias*, 1552 (Jacobo Cromberger finished printing this work at Seville, August 16, 1552, as related in the colophon of the copy existing in the library of the University of San Marcos, Lima).

2. All encomenderos in Peru who had taken part in the wars between the Pizarro and the Almagro factions were to be deprived of their encomiendas.

3. The natives were freed from personal service and the encomenderos were left in the enjoyment of a moderate tribute only.

Blasco Nuñez Vela, the first viceroy of Peru, arrived in that country early in March, 1544, charged with the enforcement of these laws. He entered formally upon the exercise of his office on July 2, 1544. Naturally, he found all the "solid citizens" of Peru up in arms against him, for they saw themselves menaced with utter ruin. The viceroy's own hasty and tactless disposition hastened his end. The royal *audiencia* of Lima at length deposed him from office, and recognized Gonzalo Pizarro as governor of Peru. Nuñez Vela was killed after the battle of Añaquito in 1546, a victory for Gonzalo.

From that time until the coming of Toledo very little Indian legislation was accomplished save the final repeal of the New Laws, which constituted a surrender on the part of the crown to the rapacity of its Christian vassals in the colonies.

This, then, is good place to note a few of the features of the government of the viceroyalty of Peru.

The said viceroyalty was of the first class. It was presided over by a viceroy appointed by the crown. He ruled in conjunction with a pretorial royal *audiencia* consisting of four civil and four criminal judges who functioned under the presidency of the viceroy. The royal *audiencia* of Lima was founded in 1542 by Charles V. and modified somewhat by Philip II. in 1569. The royal *audiencia* of Quito was established in 1564 by Philip II. being of the second class and functioning under the presidency of a governor and captain-general.⁷ Beneath these high officers came the *corregidores*, each in charge of a *corregimiento* for the revenue of which he was responsible. Thus it came about that the *corregidor* came to be the chief instrument of oppression and the chief object of hatred among the indigenes.

⁷ Enrique Ruiz Guíñazu, *La Magistratura Indiana*, Buenos Aires, 1916, pp. 127-145.

In the towns of the Spaniards (and all towns not exclusively Indian were regarded as Spanish) there were *alcaldes* and other municipal officers. They were elected by all the free-holders convoked in *cabildo* on January 1 of each year. They served as judges of first instance, and appeals from them went directly to the *audiencia*.⁸

These officials, and a number of others to whom specific reference has not been made, constituted the major government or *gobernación mayor* of the colony. The antecedents of the major government were almost entirely Spanish. On the other hand, there was, as will presently appear, a minor government chiefly of indigenous origin.

Important though it is, the Indian legislation of Viceroy Toledo (1569-1581) cannot be fully described here. Most of it refers to the tribute and the other obligations which the Indians were obliged to meet. He did take some constructive measures, however, though they proved of doubtful value. For one thing, he established Indian towns which were organized like Spanish ones save that the voters and the *alcaldes* were all christianized Indians.

But the chief feature of Toledo's administration was the degree to which he made use of the fragments of the Inca governmental organization. For example, the *yanaconas* (domestic servants) of Inca days were used under Toledo for precisely the same purposes as formerly. But whereas, under their old masters, they had been well treated, they were now subjected to all sorts of abuses by their Spanish masters who could demand any sort of labor from them, being obliged in return merely to feed, clothe and house them and pay their tribute.⁹

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 283-311.

⁹ Sir Clements R. Markham, *A History of Peru*, Chicago, 1892, p. 150; Juan Matienzo de Peralta (1560-1573), *Gobierno del Perú*, edited by José Nicolas Matienzo, Buenos Aires, 1910; Bernard Moses, *The Spanish Dependancies in South America*, 2 vols., New York, 1914, I. 194, 321-323. Original documents relating to Toledo's administration will be found in the following: *Relaciones de los Virreyes y Audiencias que han gobernado el Perú*, edited by Sebastián Lorente, Lima, 1867; *Documentos relativos a D. Francisco de Toledo* (originals owned by the Duke of Frias), edited by Miguel Salvá and Pedro Sainz de Baranda, Madrid,

Regarding the *yanaconas*, Matienzo says:

They live like Christians among Christians and they are better treated and cared for than they would be by their own caciques. They are better fed and have better things to drink than they would on their own lands. They are more honoured than the caciques themselves would be, which causes them great contentment. They serve public needs, which without them would remain unsatisfied, for Spaniards do not act as servitors, nor is it fitting that they should so act, and negroes are few, although it would be better if there were not even so many as there are, and so, without the service of these [*yanaconas*] for necessary duties, this land could not be preserved.¹⁰

The importance of this passage is that it reveals the manner in which a perfectly just Incaic institution was taken over by the Spaniards and, in distorted form, metamorphosed into a means of cruel oppression, for Matienzo certainly exaggerates the benevolence of the treatment meted out to the *yanaconas* as evidence presently to be adduced will indicate.

In like manner, Toledo took over the ancient Incaic post-runner service and road-house service. Though "classical" writers like Prescott tend to make Inca roads somewhat more awe-inspiring than they really were, there is but little doubt that there was a wonderfully efficacious system of pathways throughout the Inca empire, and, in conjunction with it, an efficiently organized service of *chasquis* (runners to carry messages) and of road-stations (*tambos*, anciently, *tampus*). It was due to these that the huge empire had been held together. A large number of ordinances relating to the *tambos* had been promulgated by Governor Cristóval Vaca de Castro at Cuzco in June, 1542¹¹ and these were supplemented by legislation of Toledo's day.

1848 (in "Colección de Documentos inéditos para la Historia de España", XIII. 549-566); *Revista de Archivos y Bibliotecas Nacionales* edited by Charles A. Romero and others, Lima, 1899, I. and II.; *Memorial que D. Francisco de Toledo dió al Rey nuestro Señor del Estado en que dejó las Cosas del Pirú*, edited by the Marquis of Pidal and Miguel Salvá, Madrid, 1855 ("Colección de Documentos para la Historia de España", XXVI. 122-161).

¹⁰ Matienzo, *ut supra*, p. 18.

¹¹ See *Revista Histórica*, Lima, 1908, III. 427-491.

In a word, and without multiplication of examples, the function of Toledo was that of establishing a governmental system which combined a major government of Spanish antecedents with a minor government of Incaic antecedents. The minor government was made up of Indian officers who acted under the *corregidor* or under some landowner, their chief function being the extraction of tribute from the mass of their own race. At first brush it might seem that the existence of Indian officials would make for a more benignant rule, but such was not the case, for the *caciques* or *curacas*, the "*caciques segunda persona*", the *piscapachaca* and the *pachaca* all combined, as a general thing, to oppress their own people as a means of distinguishing themselves from the Indian commonality. Professor Moses has said that the "old system was destroyed" by the Spaniards.¹² To my mind it would be better to say that it was parodied or burlesqued, and in no jocose spirit.

Take, for an example, the *mita* or corvée system which was largely the work of Toledo. The *mita* was substituted for the reasonable and probably not onerous tribute-by-service system of Inca days. There were many sorts of *mita*-service, for instance:

Obrajes = Cloth-factories. The least onerous sort of service for the Indians.

Chasquis = Post-running (see above).

Huacas = Forced digging for treasure in pyramids, etc.

Minas = Forced labor in mines.

Pearl-fishing, coca-ground tending, vineyard tending, lumber-cutting, burden-carrying, etc.¹³

Of course, that vague and amorphous royal benevolence, to which allusion has already been made, strove at various times to regulate and even abolish most of these forms of *mita*-service. But ignorance on the part of the court concerning conditions prevailing in Peru, and the remoteness of most of the employers of

¹² Moses, *ut supra*, II. 2.

¹³ See the account of these given by Juan de Mendoza y Luna, Marquis of Montesclaros, viceroy of Peru, 1607-1615; *Memorias de los Vireyes que han gobernado el Perú*, 6 vols., edited by Manuel A. Fuentes, Lima, 1859, I. 18-30.

mita labor from royal authority naturally nullified the attempts to better the conditions of the Indians subject to the *mita*. One part of the *mita* as it really was is well described by Professor Moses:

Under the system of the *mita* the owners of the mines of Potosi drew into their service, earlier or later, a large part of the Indian population of the town and the surrounding country. The *mita* as here employed was a form of conscription, under which a certain number of Indians between the ages of eighteen and fifty were forced to work in the mines. Those liable to this service were arraigned in seven divisions, and each group drawn worked for six months, and were then, under the rule, free for two years. But the severity of the labor and the unfavourable conditions were such that eighty per cent, or four out of every five, died the first year. It is affirmed that under this system eight millions of Indians perished in the mines of Peru.¹⁴

Doctor Don Diego de León Pinelo, in his letter on the Indians prepared for Don Luis Henríquez de Guzmán, Count Alva de Aliste and Viceroy of Peru (1655-1661) gives a vivid and pitiful picture of the material condition of the Indians in Peru. Of the labor in the mercury mines he says:

This labor depends only upon the sweat, blood, and lives of these unfortunate men, and the most harmful [mine] is the mercury mine of Guancavelica, which has desolated nine provinces, some of the most opulent and thickly peopled of this kingdom [Peru], without [mentioning] two others which were added later; these provinces are those of Lucanas, Chumbiblicas, Padoguailas, Vilcas, Cotabambas, Guanta, Angaraes, Tarma and Xauxa, and those which were added afterward are those of Aimaraes and Parinacochas. This labor, in whatever sort of mine, is such that the laws [have to enforce it] under penalties so grave that only the capital punishment of death is greater.¹⁵

¹⁴ Moses, *ut supra*, II. 7.

¹⁵ Diego de León Pinelo, *Carta que tiene por título, Trabajos, Agravios, e Injusticias, que padecen los Indios del Perú, en lo Espiritual, y Temporal*, published (Madrid ?) by order of the count of Alva de Aliste (copy of this rare book exists in the Library of Congress).

If the material condition of the Indians was bad, it was not because there was any lack of effort to bring matters to the royal attention. León Pinelo's great work is one instance of this. Another is that of the Licentiate Falcón who was so bold as to say that:

It is clear that the penetration of the Spaniards into these realms [Peru] was illicit and that they had no right to conquer them, nor any cause whatever for bringing war against them.

Further, Falcón maintains that:

1. If the "lords of these realms and these realms themselves" come to such a state as to be able to rule themselves, as they will, with the aid of God, their independence should be restored by the crown.
2. All lordships and estates should soon be restored to their former [i.e., Indian] owners, provided that so doing shall not interfere with the good government and Christianity of the realms. The restored cacique might pay tribute out of the sums received from his subjects to the encomendero to whom he was vassal.
3. That the encomenderos must give up their Indians on the demand of the crown.
4. That the king ought to spend the income from these realms in securing their spiritual welfare.
5. That only enough Spaniards should receive lands to give support to the christianizing of Peru, and that only small lots of land be given, all the rest being reserved for the natives.
6. That the Spaniards ought not to pasture their cattle on Indian lands or in Indian villages. And that the Spaniards ought not to have thousands of cattle while the Indians scarcely have scores, for thus the Spaniards are at too great an advantage. Further, that all Indian customs not inherently bad should be respected, in accordance with the royal will.
7. That all those Spaniards who are outside the number of those needed to give support to the Evangel, and who are straining the resources of any given neighborhood to the damage of its Indians, must be made to leave the country. It is noted that His Majesty did make some such leave the town of Valverde in the Valley of Ica and others the town of Ribera in the Valley of Camaná.

8. That not more tribute shall be exacted from the Indians than their ancient rulers were wont to demand. Those demands, it is noted, took the form of labor only.¹⁶

The chief qualities of these propositions are justice, boldness, sagacity, and benevolence. With such qualities the government of Philip II. had little to do.

The fourth of Falcón's recommendations calls our attention to the spiritual aspects of the Indians' lot. They were hardly worse, and no better, than the material aspects. Theoretically the encomenderos were supposed to see to it that their Indians were taught the Christian religion. No less a personage than Pope Paul III. (Alessandro Farnese, pope 1534-1549) had concerned himself with the matter. He provided that:

1. The Indians should observe no other feasts during the year than: Sundays, Christmas, Resurrection Day, Advent, Circumcision, Epiphany, Ascension Day, Lady Day, Assumption Day, Corpus Christi, and the days of the Apostles Saint Peter and Saint Paul.

2. The Indians were obliged to fast only on the Fridays of Lent and the Saturday of Holy Week.

3. The Indians were permitted to marry within the third and fourth degrees.

Gregory XIII. (Ugo Buoncompagno, pope 1572-1585), Pius IV. (Giovanni Medici, pope 1559-1565), Pius V. (Michele Ghiseieri, pope 1566-1572) and Clement VIII. (Ippolito Aldoe-randini, pope 1592-1605) all made similar regulations for the spiritual salvation of the Indians.¹⁷

¹⁶ Francisco Falcón, *Representación . . . sobre los Daños y Molestias que se hacen a los Indios*, edited by Horacio H. Urteaga and Carlos A. Romero ("Colección de Libros y Documentos referentes a la Historia del Perú", XI. 133-176), Lima. 1918. Falcón was a Spanish jurisconsult, 1550-1600, who made a profound study of Indian conditions in Peru. The original manuscript of his work exists in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.

¹⁷ See a convenient summary of the various papal bulls in Diego González Holguin, *Vocabulario de la Lengua General de todo el Perú llamada Lengua Qquichua, o del Inca*, Lima, printed by Francisco del Canto, 1608. This is the second edition, and contains the spiritual privileges conceded to the Indians.

In spite of all this august solicitude, however, the spiritual lot of the Indians was far from happy. León Pinelo found himself obliged to say:

(The Indians) do not know the Christian Doctrine, even that part of it which is necessary, *de necessitate medii*, in order to save them. And according to the judgment of certain ecclesiastics and religious who have had to do with the doctrinating and spiritual instruction of them, that portion is the fourth part of the whole. And I hold it to be certain that the number of those who are ignorant of it is greater than that of them who are not ignorant of it.

Idolatry has not been uprooted from their souls, and many of them are still stained with it, even as they were before the preaching of the Gospel entered into this kingdom.

Innumerable [Indians] die without the holy sacrament of confirmation. Of this matter I made report to your Majesty in a letter to your Royal Council of the Indies on the 15th of October, 1654, and your Majesty in a cédula of the 20th of April, 1656, which I received while I was writing the present report, deigned to acknowledge its receipt and to advise me that you were writing to the viceroy and to the archbishop of this city [Lima] in order that both, each in his sphere, should attend to these wrongs, which I have set down, gravely charging them to find a remedy. And now I represent to your Majesty the rest of the wrongs, and the causes of them, and the remedies which seem to me apt.¹⁸

These extracts serve to show the tone of León Pinelo's eloquent and merciful plea for the Indians. He supports his contentions with minute accounts of the outrages committed by the parish priests against the worldly goods and the souls of their charges. No need exists to be more explicit here.

To go further into all this now is but to involve ourselves in endless and fruitless repetition.

Concerning the state of the Indians and that of the legislation bearing upon them during the colonial period, it should be noted that, with the coming of the House of Bourbon to the throne of Spain in 1700 some slight improvement was effected. But the improvement, such as it was, lasted but a brief while, and in

¹⁸ León Pinelo, *ut supra*, pp. 1, 2, and 4.

the latter part of the eighteenth century when Jorge Juan y Santacilia and Antonio de Ulloa were in Peru, conditions, especially those referring to the clergy, were as bad as ever.¹⁹

Finally, in 1780, the famous rebellion of José Gabriel Condorcanqui, better known as Tupac-Amaru II., broke out. This has been fully treated in my paper on that rebellion.²⁰

That rebellion, which heralded the dawn of freedom from Spain's stifling rule, was but the logical outcome of a régime which Dr. Prado y Ugarteche has described thus:

Looking upon America merely as an immense territory the overlordship of which pertains to the king by divine and human law, considering it as a source of glory and pride for his crown, as an inexhaustible chest full of pecuniary resources and longed-for riches, of which the national treasury found itself in urgent need, the Spanish kings governed the Indies with the severity and energy of a power very jealous of its absolute authority, with the unbending intransigence of a man who believes that he fulfils a divine mission, with the pompous ceremonial with which the popular fancy is enthralled and human vanity satisfied, with the anxiety of a man who needs much money and can, with little effort, avail himself of a treasure, and, frequently also, with the solicitude of one who, finding himself loftily placed, turns a benevolent gaze upon those who are very lowly.²¹

The coming of national independence in 1821 altered very little the condition of the Indians or the attitude of the upper classes towards them.

In 1879 the wellknown Peruvian legal authority, Don Francisco García-Calderón, described the situation thus:

¹⁹ See Jorge Juan y Santacilia and Antonio de Ulloa, *Noticias secretas de la América*, London, 1826, pp. 239-245; Philip Ainsworth Means, "The Rebellion of Tupac-Amaru II., 1780-1781", in *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, II. No. 1, February, 1919, pp. 1-25.

²⁰ See above note 19. See also Bernard Moses, "The Revolt of Tupac Amaru", in *University of California Chronicle*, Berkeley, 1907, IX. 201-219; and *South America on the Eve of Emancipation*, New York, 1908, especially chapters IV-VI, VIII, and IX.

²¹ Javier Prado y Ugarteche, "Estado social del Perú durante la Dominación Española", in *Anales Universitarios del Perú*, XXII. 1-159, Lima, 1897, pp. 10-11.

A brief study of our political condition down to the year 1821 brings the conviction that one of the causes which have tended to restrict the social, intellectual, and moral progress of the Hispanic American regions was the oppression and humiliation of the indigenes.²²

Nevertheless, José de San Martín, while Protector of the Liberty of Peru, did promulgate a number of regulations with regard to the Indians. His decrees were:

1. 27 August, 1821.

- A. Tribute is abolished.
- B. Unpaid portions of old tribute not to be collected.
- C. Tribute collectors to hand in their accounts.
- D. Henceforward the aborígenes are not to be called Indians or natives. They are sons and citizens of Peru, and are to be called Peruvians.

2. 28 August, 1821.

- A. All the old forms of service (*mita*, *encomiendas*, *yanacónazgos*, etc.) to which the Peruvians, anciently dubbed Indians or natives, were subject are abolished.
- B. Any person, lay or clerical, who contravenes the foregoing article will be exiled.

In like manner, Simón de Bolívar y Palacios, when Dictator of Peru, made the following decrees:

1. 7 April, 1824.

- A. State lands to be sold under certain restrictions.
- B. The lands of the so-called Indians are not included in this article. Rather, the said Indians are declared to be proprietors of those lands so that they may sell them or otherwise alienate them.
- C. The lands belonging to Indian communities shall be distributed among those Indians who have no land, they to be owners of those lands, and any surplus lands are to be sold in accordance with the first article.
- D. Married Indians shall receive more land than unmarried ones.

²² Francisco García-Calderón, *Diccionario de Legislación Peruana*, 2 Vols., Lima and Paris, 1879, II. 1104-1107.

- E. The distribution shall be made with due consideration of local conditions.
 - F. Those who hold lands now by renting them, by possession, or by living on them, shall have preferential opportunities to buy them.
 - G. Officials are to be named to see that all this is properly carried out.
 - H. Lands belonging to the State or to be sold by lot so that agriculture shall be stimulated, the public treasury increased and new villages founded.
2. 4 July, 1825. (Selected provisions.)
- A. Caciques who have no lands of their own shall receive for their wives and for each child a parcel of land measuring five *topos* (acres).
 - B. Every other indigene of either sex shall receive a *topo* of rich and watered land.
 - C. In sterile and waterless places they shall receive two *topos*.
 - D. The absolute possession formerly decreed is to be limited by the provision that the Indians may not alienate their lands until the year 1850.²³

The next important piece of legislation was a decree given by the Peruvian Congress, Javier de Luna-Pizarro being president of it, on March 23d, 1828. This decree provided that:

- A. The Nation recognizes the so-called Indians and mestizos as unrestricted proprietors of the lands they hold.
- B. Landless Indians shall be assigned lands.
- C. Lands owned in accordance with the first article may be freely alienated provided that the owners know how to read and write.
- D. Lands left over after the assignment of lots in accordance with the second article shall be used as a fund for maintaining primary schools in the neighborhood.²⁴

²³ These extracts of the laws given by San Martín and Bolívar are taken from Ricardo Bustamante Cisneros, *Condición Jurídica de las Comunidades de Indígenas en el Perú*, Lima, San Marcos University, 1919, pp. 29-34.

²⁴ Bustamante Cisneros, *ut supra*, pp. 37-38.

Sr. Bustamante Cisneros sums up the trend of Indian legislation during the Republican period. Briefly stated the matter is as follows:

The Indian question in Peru has largely revolved around the problems connected with the Indian community.

There is little doubt, or rather no doubt, but that the Indian community of today is a direct and legitimate descendant of the *ayllu* or gens of pre-Inca and Inca days. There has been a strong tendency toward breaking up the communities altogether, converting their members into individual proprietors of a just proportion of the lands formerly held in common and distributed annually by lot among the comuneros.

At its best, the Indian community is a perfectly respectable institution. Every year officers are elected, several grades of officials having each its own functions. Likewise, every year a lottery is held to determine who shall have what parcel of land. Besides those lands, there are certain other lands which are not distributed, but are held permanently in common and are dedicated to specific public purposes (pasturage, etc.). Some of the communities show a greater degree of agricultural sagacity than do some of the owners of large estates, for they rotate their crops and give the soil a chance to lie fallow and to rest for long periods. In the best communities there is a notable degree of coöperation and kindness between the members. Idle, pernicious, and useless individuals are often driven from the community.²⁵

A number of arguments have been adduced to prove that the community is an anachronism, that it stifles individual initiative, that it prevents the land from doing its full share of work, that it is anti-republican, etc. To all such arguments the reply may be made that undoubtedly some communities are better administered than others, and that those less well run probably do have serious faults. But it is obvious that the Indian community is full of unnumbered potentialities for good.

²⁵ Some of these data are supplied by Francisco Tudela y Varela, *Socialismo Peruano*, Lima, 1905. They have also been supplemented by personal observation in a number of regions of Peru. My Majordomo, Antonio Rojas, a son of one of the chiefs of a community in the eastern part of the Department of Piura, has likewise given me most valuable information from time to time about the minutest details of community organization.

Señor Bustamante Cisneros has shown that at least thirty-five per cent of the population of Peru is dwelling in communities.²⁶ He shows that the community has a three-fold aspect:

1. Economic = Co-proprietorship, common usufruct of the products of the soil, etc.
2. Political = Internal suffrage, election of authorities who coöperate advantageously with the functionaries of the State.
3. Social = Creation of a society within and yet apart from the society of the Nation.

As Sr. Bustamante rightly says, the community constitutes one of the great problems of modern Peruvian sociology.

The chief foes of the community are those great landed proprietors who are ill disposed toward it and who, availing themselves of the difficulty with which the indigenes gain the protection of the laws, absorb its lands and make tenants of its members by either guile or violence or both. There are just enough proprietors of this sort to lend verisimilitude to the outbursts of Pedro S. Zulen and other professional agitators. Much wrong has been done by "*gamonales*" ("land-barons"), and they have committed many grave injustices against the communities and against other indigenes as well. But in spite of all that, it is very clear that the landholding class is potentially the best friend of all the indigenes, as well those of the communities as those of the tenant class.²⁷

²⁶ Bustamante Cisneros, *ut supra*, pp. 49-51.

²⁷ The chief works on modern Peruvian sociology, in addition to those already cited, and certain works to be cited later, are the following: Victor Andrés Belaunde, *El Perú antiguo y los modernos Sociólogos*, Lima, 1908; Félix Cosío, *La Propiedad colectiva del Ayllu*, Cuzco, 1916; Luis A. Eguiguren, *Ayllu Peruano y su Condición legal*, Lima, 1914; José Manuel Osóres, *El Medio y la Legislación*, Lima, 1918; Manuel A. Quiroga, *La Evolución Jurídica de la Propiedad Rural en Puno*, Arequipa, 1915; César Antonio Ugarte, *Los Antecedentes históricos del Régimen agrario Peruano*, Lima, 1918; Luis E. Valcarcel, *La Cuestión agraria en el Cuzco*, Cuzco, 1914; Manuel V. Villaran, *Condición legal de las Comunidades de Indígenas*, Lima, 1907.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE INDIANS IN PERU

It is possible to state the matter briefly.

The Indians, the Negroes, the Mestizos (mixed Indian and white), and the other race-mixtures make up the lowest class of Peruvian society. This does not at all mean that individuals with Indian (and even with some Negro) blood may not rise to high social positions and to high political station, for they may and do. Nor does it mean that the laboring class is without a small element of white or near-white blood. It simply means that the mass of the people are Indian, with a certain proportion of other racial affinities in close association with them.²⁸

Dr. Ulloa Sotomayor is rather harsh in his criticism of the Indians. His judgment of them appears to be an echo of that held in the middle of the last century by those would-be cotton planters who sought in the Basque provinces of Spain for labor sufficiently intelligent to grow cotton in Peru. Dr. Ulloa says:

. . . The Indian is refractory to work. His greatest happiness consists in doing nothing more than is needful for gaining a meager living, cultivating for that purpose a patch of ground which will yield him up a few fruits. And thus it is that the greater part of them do.

The Indian workman labors badly, without spirit in his work, without gaining satisfaction from a duty well done, far removed from that affection for his work which is wont to awaken in a man when his work is not repugnant to him, and without taking the slightest interest in the results of his efforts. . . .

Observations made in scores of places in Peru convince me that, though the Indian laborer is undoubtedly the victim of cruel conditions today, he is potentially a diligent, intelligent, and honest worker. In localities where he is provided with proper social conditions, the Indian, whether pure-blooded or having an admixture of negro or white blood, is as good a workman as can be found anywhere. He is profoundly susceptible to good treatment, and when he is once convinced that the master of the land on which he lives is his friend and well-wisher there is

²⁸ Alberto Ulloa Sotomayor, *La Organización social y legal del Trabajo en el Perú*, Lima, 1916, p. 3.

nothing that he will not do for that master. This contention has been proved on several estates, some owned by Peruvian individuals and others by companies, whether Peruvian or foreign.²⁹

Yet, in addition to suffering the disadvantages of poor living conditions and the ravages of alcoholism which few try to check, the Indians are subjected to one of the most iniquitous means of recruiting labor that has ever existed.

I refer to the "*enganche*". The word means "hook" and is expressive of the way in which Indians are "hooked" and dragged into the service of some employer. The Indian, usually in an intoxicated state, is tricked into signing a contract with the agent of the employer. Then the "hooked" Indians are banded together and marched off to the new place of work. Sometimes their families go with them. Sometimes they do not. Once on the *hacienda* of the man whose agent has hooked them, they are obliged to remain there, for he maintains them in debt to him for necessary articles and the law does not permit them to escape while the debt is unpaid. Dire punishment awaits the truant. Thus he finds himself in an endless treadmill of hard work, little pay, no joys, and constant till-treatment. The *enganche* is the *mita* born anew.³⁰

It should be said, however, that even proprietors who are perfectly good masters and who do all that they can for their workmen *once they get them* sometimes use the *enganche* simply on account of the absence of any other means of getting labor. In their case, it is much less of an abuse, and once the "hooked" Indians are on the good proprietor's land and are assured that they will be well treated, their debt is wiped off and they stay on the land of their own accord.

One of the most cheering things in relation to the Indian question in Peru is the slow but steady growth of a more sagacious and benignant attitude on the part of the great landowners toward their Indian tenants. They are beginning to see, espe-

²⁹ For further details, see Means, "Race and Society in the Andean Countries" (cf. note 1, above).

³⁰ Ulloa Sotomayor, *ut supra*, pp. 80-90.

cially the younger men among them, that the Indian is a good laborer and a good sort of person generally whenever he is permitted to be by the conditions under which he lives. By regulating liquor, by providing wholesome pastimes, by furnishing the men and their families with decent houses and accommodations for bathing, by maintaining good priests who serve as a solace and a comfort to the unhappy and not as at times, the very opposite, and, above all, by himself taking a personal interest in all the affairs of his people, the good landlord can make his Indians into a most excellent and productive and happy society.

Though it is usually assumed that there is an inevitable conflict between the landed proprietors and the Indian communities such is not necessarily the case. A well-disposed landlord who finds his lands contiguous with those of one or more communities should not try to impose any sort of overlordship upon them. Instead, he should treat them in a friendly but not officious manner and should stand ready to defend them from the aggressions of other landlords. He should treat the community as a whole with the same consideration that he would show to another individual proprietor. In a very short time, he would find at his doors a good-sized society from which he could draw volunteer laborers to help with his own crops and do other work in times of need, and, in due time, he might himself be made an honorary member of the community. Then it would depend upon his own personality what use he made of his position. He might in time induce the community as a whole to become his tenant, under special conditions, after which he could bring about any material agricultural improvements on their land that he saw fit, to their good and his. In this way, the landlord's estate would increase in size, but it would do so without injury to anyone, and the community would continue its life precisely as before, but under the expert advice of the landlord and under the security of his legal protection.

The fundamental need of Peru is the development of a really intelligent and well-disposed land-owning class. The material for it already exists. The problem is: How are the landlords who persist in the old abusive practices to be made to turn

from their evil courses and go in the right direction? Only drastic laws rigidly enforced will ever induce the older of them to do so. But the younger ones may be reached by other means. The universities should take it upon themselves to teach them all the latest ideals and methods of modern agriculture and modern rural sociology. In that way, the needed class will in time be engendered.

Meanwhile, problems of this sort are being studied with due gravity and care by leading Peruvian sociologists.

Señor José Encinas, writing in the *Revista Universitaria* of San Marcos University in Lima, contributes some very noteworthy ideas to the solution of these problems.³¹

A very concentrated account of what Sr. Encinas says follows:

The race-question must be solved in Peru, if that country is to progress as it should.

Raising the cultural level of the Indian will not do so, but rather will give rise to a series of vindictive struggles like those in Mexico.

Great immigration of foreigners followed by a general mixing of blood will not do anything toward achieving a final solution of the problem.

Still less can the desired end be gained by a total annihilation of the Indian, for he is a necessary factor in the economic development of the country.

The solution is not a one-sided matter. In large measure it revolves upon the legal points involved. The life of the Indian unrolls itself through a series of problems relating to the stability of his communal or individual property, to his salary as a laborer or as a worker on a landed estate, and to his relations with antagonistic social classes which surround him and perturb his natural conservatism.

The present laws of Peru, and the minor officials who execute them, far from affording to the Indian the protection he requires, constitute a veritable safeguard to those who desire to exploit and victimize him.

The condition of the Indian has changed little if any since the colonial period. He still occupies the lowest place in the social scale. His intellectual activity is very slight. Passion dominates thoughtfulness, though his physical activity controls his passion to some extent.

³¹ José A. Encinas, "Contribución a una Legislación tutelar indígena", in *Revista Universitaria*, XV. pp. 35-143, Lima, 1920.

These factors coöperate with his utter isolation from the classes which benefit by the laws to make him excessively conservative and shy.

Today the lot of the Indian hardly differs from that of colonial times. If there is no *mita* and no *encomienda*, if there are today no exactions by Indian *curacas*, there are the demands made by governors, sub-prefects, judges, and other officials and there are such irritating things as labor on the large estates, military conscription, the *enganche* (deceiving and unfair contracts to labor which the Indian is tricked into signing), contracts which, deceitfully worded, tend to do away with Indian property entirely. For the rest, his huts, his hygiene, and his physical surroundings remain in the same state as that in which the Spaniards left them.

This social inferiority of the Indian, united with the individualism distinctive of Peruvian laws, shows clearly the need of reforms calculated to meet his needs. The reforms should be motivated by a conception of the Indian's social disabilities and not by any idea of the anthropological inferiority of his race.

The Indian suffers from a series of social factors which cause the inferiority of his race's position. He has a clear and fixed idea of what justice is, and he is at his best when fighting for his rights. But the present laws afford him very little chance to see his concept of justice realized. He has, on the contrary, but a vague idea of nationality, patriotism, and so on. He hates forced military service.

He has very little racial spirit. Any change of work which causes him to move to new surroundings and to live after the manner of some other race, is sufficient to make his own people and his former habits seem odious to him. If the social situation itself of the Indian were such that he enjoyed full legal guarantees, that he had the means for increasing his ways of gaining a livelihood, and that his labors were justly paid for, he would find no cause for finding his own people and his own old home adverse to his new conceptions of what life is.

But a show of superior force attracts the Indian and subjects him, more through fear than through convincing him that he will be better off so. He prefers, oftentimes, to be a tenant on a large landed estate to being a *comunero* in some Indian community where he is a free man and a land-holder. He renounces his property in favor of some land-magnate in order to protect himself from other land-magnates.

For his own livelihood, the products of his small truck garden (*chacra* or *chacara*) suffice. He is in constant fear of vagabondage, the prison and want, so he turns over his little farm to the great estate, and he

has little to do with the *comuneros* from whom he sprang through fear of suffering the same fate as they.

No memory of the ancient greatness of his race lingers in his mind to alleviate his wretchedness. Thus, a strong potential force for creating a healthy racial pride is lost.

Nor has he any conception of an immaterial God. His religious ideas are a jumble of surviving animistic elements combined with the outward practices of catholicism wherein the saints, or rather their effigies, are conceived of as the gods who are destined to avenge his wrongs and these patron saints of the tribes are merely a new form of tribal token.

The Indian's only bond is that to the soil, and the soil is too often the cause of lawsuits and the object of strife with landlords. The latter frequently foment trouble, knowing well that the land of orphans and of the worsted will fall to their hands.

On this basis, Sr. Encinas proceeds to trace out the abuses which the Indians suffer at the hands of some landowners so that, in certain regions, small Indian holdings have practically ceased to exist. He is opposed to the continuance of the great *latifundiums* (huge landed estates). But he is so opposed for sane reasons, not on account of a complex of hysterical prejudices and insensate envies such as that which moves Zulen. Naturally, any sane person will readily concede that the *latifundium* possesses many potentialities for harm. No one concedes this more frankly than the present writer, but for reasons shown a few pages back, it is his opinion that the *latifundium* (not necessarily the estate of colossal proportions) has at least as much good as evil latent in it.

The constructive suggestions of Sr. Encinas are of the first importance. He would see the following measures taken:

1. The establishment of a Bureau of Indian Affairs under the Ministry of Justice.

2. The foundation of an Indigenous Homestead law. This would provide for:

- A. The distribution of State and Church lands among community Indians and others in lots of forty hectares (about 100 acres) to each family, on condition that a homestead be established thereon.

- B. Obligatory cultivation of the soil with the aid of the State.
- C. A number of other provisions contributing to the general usefulness and efficacy of the homestead law.

The next part of Sr. Encinas' argument is descriptive of the present condition of Indian labor in Peru. He points out the extraordinary aptitude of the Indians for certain sorts of work:

1. As builders. The Indians have produced many good architects. Their natural taste in aesthetic matters is exceedingly good. (I have seen, at the *hacienda* of Sojo in the Chira Valley some really fine stucco wall-decorations executed by one of the Indian officials of that estate.) But at present the Indian builders are too often abused and victimized by their employers.
2. As weavers. The ancient pre-Columbian skill of the Indians in the textile arts survives very strongly to this day. Both in the highlands and on the coast one may find recently made ponchos, saddle-bags, and other articles exquisitely made of wool or of cotton. The designs on some are entirely pre-Columbian in character; on others, Spanish influence is clearly seen.
3. As makers of various articles. The dexterity of the Indians in making shoes, hats, pottery, leather-goods, and other things is remarkable.³²

Though Sr. Encinas does not mention it, another aspect of the Indian question should here be mentioned. That is the quickness with which they master even the most intricate machinery. In the middle of the last century, when the cotton and sugar industries were beginning to assume their modern character, it was assumed by the backers of those industries that the Indian would be unable to run machinery properly. Accordingly they set to work importing Basque and Chinese labor. Nothing was ever more needless. Today, on the coast, one may see Indians who are running cotton-gins, oil-presses, sugar-mills, spinning- and weaving-machinery, printing presses, gasoline tractors, and

³² This same point was emphasized by the present writer in "Social Conditions in the Piura-Tumbes Region of northern Peru", in *The Scientific Monthly*, November, 1918, pp. 387-399.

other sorts of machinery with perfect success. The manager of one of the largest weaving factories in Lima told me that he could not imagine better workmen than his Indians. But even so, one finds here and there a manager who complains of them. I looked into several such complaints and found that in every case it was the manager who was to blame. He did not take the trouble to study the requirements of his workers and to give them proper working conditions. The head of a large petroleum establishment in northern Peru spent hours telling me about his experiences with Indian workers. He, like the first gentleman here mentioned, has a very high opinion of the Indians' abilities.

One more excellent recommendation of Sr. Encinas must be mentioned here. He urges the enactment of a law to protect indigenous industries and to provide:

1. That municipalities and departmental boards shall furnish the Indian communities annually with seeds, fertilizer, agricultural implements, and other necessities, in order to stimulate the tilling of the soil.
2. That prizes shall be awarded for the best industrial accomplishments of a purely indigenous character.
3. That the national budget shall provide for the erection in the various communities of indigenous industrial schools.
4. That the landowners shall be obliged to contribute to the support of the schools also.
5. That coöperative agricultural societies shall be founded among the Indians.
6. That establishments for purely indigenous manufactures shall be founded.

To conclude, I shall comment briefly on one or two points in the program enunciated by Sr. Encinas.

In the first place, it seems to me that the proposed Bureau of Indian affairs is of urgent necessity. But I think that it will never function with the greatest possible effectiveness unless it functions through the landowning class. In other words, it seems to me that a law should be enacted whereby all landowners are obliged to provide thus and so for the Indians on

their estates (the "thus and so" to include all the provisions of Sr. Encinas) and that, in the case of their failing to do so in the spirit as well as in the letter of the law, the said landowners shall be answerable to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and through it to the Nation. Such a law would do more than anything else to bring about the creation of the good landowning class which is so much needed in Peru. The obligations it would place upon the landholders would not be onerous, and the public-spirited men among them would find that the carrying out of the provisions would constitute a source of manifold interest and satisfaction.

The breaking up of the colossal Church-owned properties would be a source of great advantage to Peru. It can not, unfortunately, be said that the Church in Peru is fulfilling its mission in all respects. The act of depriving it of its great areas of under-productive land and the separation of Church and State would tend to create a better religious atmosphere in Peru. Under those conditions only men who really felt the call to serve the souls and minds of their fellows would enter the clergy, and the Church would gain immensely. The Roman Catholic Church has, potentially, a magnificent future in Peru, indeed spiritually and morally magnificent, but that future will never be realized under present conditions.

It will be noted that all the measures advocated here partake of the nature of tutelage quite as much as did the legislation of colonial days.

This is unavoidable at present and will probably remain so for two or three generations. It is so for the reason that the Indians are not yet poised and balanced intellectually. They have not yet shaken off what one may call the political inertia which they developed in Inca and in colonial times. They have not yet acquired the power to think logically and to argue constructively in political matters. Hence they must be protected by tutelary laws against their own intellectual shortcomings.

PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

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MORILLO'S ATTEMPT TO PACIFY VENEZUELA

In the spring of 1814 when Ferdinand VII. returned to his throne in Spain after his five years of captivity in France, Bolívar was leading successfully the second revolution in Venezuela. The news of the king's return coupled with the defeat of the rebels at La Puerta June 14, by Boves, the commander of the royalist forces, caused many supporters of the revolution to withdraw, for many were fighting only against what they considered the usurping governments in Spain. They thought they were still loyal to Ferdinand VII. So in July, Caracas welcomed Boves and the rebel forces suffered reverse after reverse until, by the end of the year, the Spanish power was completely restored in Venezuela. The revolutionists were all dispersed with the exception of a few small wandering guerilla bands.

Something of the serious conditions in South America was realized in Spain at the time of Ferdinand's return and, as soon as the government was restored and organized at home, the king and his advisers considered what should be done for Spanish America. Here there was rebellion not only in Venezuela, but also in two other large storm centers, Buenos Aires and Mexico. In July 1814, a *Junta* of Generals decided to send a strong force to America and chose for the command, Don Pablo Morillo.

Morillo was a Spaniard of humble birth who, because of valiant service during the wars against the French, had risen to the rank of field-marshal. Wellington, with whom he had fought in the peninsular campaign, considered him fit for the task.¹ August 14, 1814, he received the title of Captain-general of the provinces of Venezuela and General-in-chief of the Expeditionary Army. A force of ten thousand men, the largest ever sent to America, was collected at Cadiz. Many of the men were the

¹ Letter from Wellington dated June 12, 1812, quoted in Rodríguez, *Don Pablo Morillo*, I. 101.

best soldiers of Spain, veterans in her service, and Morillo was her ablest commander. Among his lieutenants were Don Miguel la Torre, Don Salvador Moxo, Don Juan Bautista Pardo, and Don Gabriel Torres, all trained soldiers. The admiral of the fleet was Don Pascual Enrile.

In November it was announced that their destination would be the La Plata and that they would sail about December first. They made a start in the middle of that month but were driven back by a storm with considerable damage. Delay for repairs kept them in port until February 17, 1815. In the interval many of the soldiers became discontented and did not wish to go to America. Secret societies were formed to start a revolution for the restoration of the Constitution of 1812. Morillo was initiated into one of these and urged to become the leader of the revolution. He refused and succeeded in holding most of the men to their contract, though a few deserted.

November 18, 1814, very secret instructions were given to Morillo to direct his expedition to Costa Firme instead of to the La Plata. The new destination was not revealed to the troops until the end of February when they were well on their way. He was directed to secure with the least bloodshed possible, "the pacification of Caracas, the occupation of Cartagena of the Indies, and to give aid to the chief who commands in New Granada". When this was done he was to send to Peru in 1815 as many troops as possible and then help Mexico. He was directed to Margarita and Cumana first and given a free hand as to the conduct of the campaign.²

The reasons for this change of destination were given in a decree of May 1815, as follows:

The first objective which I thought to give to the expedition was to aid the town of Montevideo and to contribute to the pacification of the provinces of the Río de la Plata; but events during its preparation, the bad situation in the provinces of Venezuela, their advanced position, and the importance of placing on a respectable footing of defense

² Rodríguez, I. 122; Restrepo, *Historia de la Revolución de la República de Colombia*, X. 111.

whatever is adjacent to the Isthmus of Panama, the key to both Americas, decided me to direct the said expedition to Costa Firme.³

On his arrival at the Venezuelan coast in April of 1815, Morillo learned of the death of Boves, killed in action the preceding December. Morales, a man of similar type, had succeeded him on the demand of the soldiers of Boves. At Carupano, Morillo was joined by Morales. Together, they devised the project of going to capture Margarita Island first of all. Morales had already taken steps to attack this island, which was still in rebellion, and had planned to exterminate the inhabitants and make it a desert. But Morillo refused to carry out these stern measures, believing the best policy was to show mercy in the name of the king, as his instructions directed.

Bermúdez and Arismendi were the rebel chiefs in Margarita. The latter was a native of the island and one of the most active of the rebel leaders. He had no education and could scarcely read and write. When Bolívar's fortunes in Venezuela were declining in 1814, he went as governor to Margarita where he established order, encouraged commerce, and soon put the island in a flourishing condition.

The Spanish forces landed in Margarita April 10. The day preceding, Morillo issued to the people from Pampatar, a pacificatory proclamation. It is typical of many such published from time to time during the next six years, and was as follows:

Inhabitants of Margarita: The loyalty which you have shown to our loved sovereign, Ferdinand VII. and the generous ideas of that sovereign ought to allay your fears about your future fate. Lay aside your terror. Enter upon the purest rejoicings. Today is the happiest of your lives. Pursue and deliver up to the government those wretches who, in order to advance themselves, very nearly brought about your downfall.

Lay aside your arms, rest from your labors, and in peace devote yourselves to the care of your families.⁴

³ Rodríguez, I. 124.

⁴ Guzmán-Blanco, *Documentos para la Historia de la Vida pública del Libertador de Colombia, Perú, y Bolivia*, VI. 303.

Arismendi recognized at once that he was not strong enough to resist the combined forces of Morales and Morillo, so took advantage of the offer of the proclamation. He made overtures for surrender, which were accepted on condition that,

1. The Spanish banner be unfurled on all the forts and saluted by them, the squadron in the harbor to reply.

2. The armed men to bring their arms to the chapter house and leave them.

3. A number of leading citizens to come to the Spanish frigate anchored in the harbor and take the oath of allegiance to Ferdinand VII.

This oath was received on April 11th, and the people were told to return to the footing of 1808 just as if nothing had happened in the interval. Morillo named Lieutenant-colonel Don Antonio Herraiez governor and intendant of the island. He pardoned every one there, including Arismendi, except one man from Seville who had been a cavalry commander in the royal army and had deserted to the republican cause. Morales thought it a mistake to pardon Arismendi and protested against it vehemently. Morillo was irritated and curtly told him to mind his own business and not to give advice until it was asked. This was the beginning of much friction between these two leaders.

Before leaving Margarita, Morillo directed a circular to the authorities in Martinique, Trinidad, and St. Thomas, asking them not to harbor rebels and to aid in every way as friends, the pacification of the Spanish dominions. He also issued a proclamation to the people of the island calling attention to the fact that the royal army had caused no destruction or bloodshed during its stay. He expressed the hope that they would bear themselves with the same fidelity as in 1809. "But tremble", he concluded, "if this is not done, because every rigor will be loosed against you".⁵

Morillo left for the mainland April 20, landing at Cumana. There had been a conspiracy among the people of color in Venezuela in the first months of 1815, to kill all the whites. Morales

⁵ Guzman-Blanco, VI. 304.

had discovered and suppressed it. He had also crushed some remnants of rebel forces in outlying towns so that, upon Morillo's arrival, the captaincy-general was entirely pacified except for a few small bands in Guayana and about two hundred under Zarasa in the Chaguarmas Mountains. There was nothing for Morillo to do here but to proceed to Caracas and to publish a proclamation of pardon to all in the recent rebellion.⁶ He visited the interior of the country, finding everywhere abundant evidence of the cruel character of the "War to the Death". His policy remained consistently one of conciliation and not of punishment, at least not in the form of executions and imprisonments. His undertaking had a most auspicious beginning.

Torrente, the royalist historian of the revolution in Venezuela, says that this lenience of Morillo's was a mistake, for instead of inspiring the rebels with gratitude and loyalty toward Spain, they believed it came from weakness, and fear of their own prowess. Hence they took fresh courage and prepared to renew the conflict. Subsequent events support this opinion. It is possible this attitude was due to the great cruelties practised by Boves and Morales, and to the semi-barbarous character of many of the rebel leaders.

Whether Morillo himself approved of this conciliatory program, it is difficult to say. Throughout his stay in Venezuela he was most punctilious in carrying out his instructions. In his letters he frequently spoke of his many pardons as due to the "beneficent intentions of his Majesty, and to considerations of humanity". He never indicated that he considered it a mistake.

An unfortunate circumstance occurring at this juncture, was the alienation from the royalist cause of the *llanero* leader, Paez, who had served under Yañez, the Spanish governor of Barcelona. The *zambo* and mulatto troops which Paez had recruited and led, were dismissed to their homes, a really wise provision because of the desperate need of the country for renewed

⁶ For the text of the proclamation see Guzman-Blanco, VI. 304-306. He urged the people to do as those in Margarita had done where all was peace, even the revolutionary leaders having been allowed to remain in their homes in peace. He would use his army for protection and not for chastisement.

production, but a cause of grievance to them, for they had expected and craved brilliant military rewards. This was a very natural mistake for a European to make, not understanding the character of these people.

A second unfortunate circumstance for Morillo was the loss by fire of his largest ship, the *Pedro Alcántara*, which burned in the harbor of the island of Coche, near Margarita. The origin of the fire was accidental but it destroyed a large part of the supplies and equipment for Morillo's army, making it necessary for him to call heavily from the beginning for support from the already impoverished country. The first request to make good this loss met with a generous response of four million reals contributed freely by the royalists.

In addition to the generous gifts from the royalists, for which Morillo thanked them in a proclamation of June 1st,⁷ he secured large sums of money through a *junta* of sequestration which confiscated the goods of all those who, directly or indirectly, had favored independence, not even excepting the property of those who, through the force of circumstances, had emigrated more because of fear than because of disaffection. More than two-thirds of the Venezuelan families were deprived of their estates by this court, a rigor which O'Leary says not even the greatest need justified.⁸ Restrepo says that the deeds of this court covered Venezuela with "tears and mourning".⁹ More than fifteen millions of property were sequestered and sold. In his proclamation of justification issued to the Spanish people after his return to Cadiz, Morillo says this court or *junta* was established by the order of the king dated December 9, 1814, made at the proposal of the intendente-general of Venezuela.

To carry this out with the prudence and promptness which I desired and which was indispensable, I formed a *junta* to attend only to this matter, consisting of persons who, I was informed, were the foremost in the country for the excellent qualities recognized in them. My most

⁷ See Guzman-Blanco, VI. 307.

⁸ O'Leary, *Narración*, I. 279.

⁹ Restrepo, VI. 59.

strict injunction to the *junta* was that it was to reconcile aid for the army with the prosperity and well-being of the people.¹⁰

Besides the money and supplies secured by gift and sequestration, Morillo demanded large contributions of food and equipment for his army. May 15, a letter from Dionisio Franco, intendant of the army, to the minister for the Indies, spoke of the arrival of Morillo and set forth the impossibility of furnishing the food and supplies which he demanded. August 20, a royalist lady complained to the king of the insults she had suffered because she could not furnish the quantity of bread demanded for the army.¹¹ Numerous instances of complaints of this sort may be found, indicating that though the country was nominally loyal and submissive, yet there was an undercurrent of discontent and irritation within three months after his arrival.

Morillo's instructions were to pacify New Granada as well as Venezuela. Accordingly, he set about at once to prepare an expedition against New Granada where the return of Ferdinand VII. had made little impression. The rebel forces controlled the entire province. Morillo chose Cartagena as his first objective and embarked at Porto Cavello July 12, 1815, leaving the provisional captain-general, Quero, soon succeeded by Moxo, in charge at Caracas. So far Morillo had shed no drop of blood. He took with him five thousand European troops and three thousand from the country under Morales. On the 22nd of July he disembarked safely at Santa Marta where he was received with demonstrations of joy.

Santa Marta was the center of the trade with the United States, Jamaica, St. Thomas, Curaçao, Cuba, and Spain, and had been steadily loyal. Its governor, Ruiz de Porras, joined Morillo's

¹⁰ Rodríguez, I. 441. For the plan of operation of this court, see Guzman-Blanco, V. 289 ff. It is stated in these articles that in due time those who had been compelled to assist the rebels would be indemnified by the government. Their property would be administered in the interval for purposes of protection. (Arts. 6-7.)

¹¹ *Independencia de América; Fuentes para su Estudio; Catálogo de Documentos conservados en el Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla*, 6 vols., compiled by Pedro Torres Lanzas, Chief of the Archives of the Indies, (Madrid, 1912), IV. 98, 129.

forces. As Morillo drew near, Cartagena prepared for a siege in spite of a proclamation of general pardon which the Spanish general sent ahead of his army.¹² He commissioned Morales to go against the rebels at Mompo to keep them in check for they had quite a large force at that point.

August 22, Morillo completed the blockade of Cartagena. The siege went on for one hundred and four days. Then Morillo, observing evidences of extreme hunger and suffering within the city, sent a communication to the rebel governor inviting him to surrender and promising mercy.¹³ On December 6, the Spanish entered the city and the rebel governor fled to Haiti where Petion, the mulatto president, gave him asylum. Morillo at once adopted measures for the introduction of food for the starving inhabitants. A few days before the surrender, all the Spanish prisoners in Cartagena were barbarously dragged through the city and shot. Morillo did not retaliate. However, this humane treatment of the people of Cartagena was being counteracted by the brutality of Morales in the interior. He was victorious over the rebels wherever he met them and allowed his troops to practice the most brutal cruelties on those they captured. Most of his troops were natives which increased the bitterness.

The Spanish commander sent news of the fall of Cartagena broadcast and everywhere the people received it with rejoicing. Cartagena was the most important city of New Granada from both the commercial and political standpoint. It was the seat of the strongest and most successful of the rebel governments established in New Granada, so that its fall, coupled with the successes of Morales in the interior, meant the collapse of the rebel movement in New Granada.

In his report of the campaign, Morillo recommended various men for distinguished service, among them Montalvo and Enrile. The king gave generous rewards to the army and its leaders in

¹² Guzman-Blanco, VI. 324.

¹³ He had tried the same plan in September, by sending out from his camp three conciliatory proclamations, one for the people of Cartagena, one for the inhabitants of New Granada, and one for the followers of Bolívar. He also sought the help of the French in Cartagena. See Guzman-Blanco, VI. 347-348.

the form of ribbons, crosses, and pensions. To Morillo, Enrile, and Montalvo, he gave the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic. The report of the campaign shows that the capture of Cartagena cost the lives of three thousand one hundred and twenty-five men who died from wounds and fever caused by the mosquitoes and swamps.

Thus the end of 1815 saw the Spanish cause triumphant in Margarita, Venezuela, and New Granada. Nearly all had submitted and the rebel forces were dispersed with the rebel leaders in exile. Morillo thought his task was accomplished and issued an exultant proclamation to his soldiers from Cartagena, January 15, 1816. He placed Montalvo in command at Cartagena and set out with La Torre for Santa Fe de Bogotá, February 16. He stopped for some time at Mompox and Ocaña from both of which places he issued conciliatory proclamations.

The march from Mompox was very difficult. La Torre went on ahead with part of the forces and entered the city of Bogotá on the sixth of May, where he received a brilliant reception. He published a decree similar in character to those previously made by his commander-in-chief, granting general amnesty to all who would swear allegiance to their sovereign.¹⁴ Morillo and Enrile entered Bogotá May 26, 1816. Here Morillo's conciliatory policy came to an end. He revoked La Torre's amnesty proclamation and imprisoned many who, relying upon it, had remained in their homes. Men of letters and science were included.¹⁵ May thirtieth, the birthday of the king, he published an indulgence, but only for those in the army who were not Spaniards or foreigners and who had never held any post from the king. To obtain the pardon, they must present themselves to the local military commandants within seven days of the

¹⁴ See Guzman-Blanco, V. 415, for the text of this proclamation.

¹⁵ A letter from Morillo to King Ferdinand intercepted by Captain Chitty of the Colombian navy, tells what he did on entering Bogotá. "Every person of either sex, who was capable of reading and writing, was put to death. By this cutting off of all who were in any way educated, I hoped to arrest effectually the spirit of revolution." This was a return to the methods of Boves and Monteverde. See *Recollections of Three Years Service in Colombia*, I. 4.

publication of the order.¹⁶ He also pardoned a great many rustics, Indians, and negroes, which had a good effect upon the masses.

Also on the birthday of the king the leading people of Santa Fe de Bogotá took the oath of allegiance. About fifty ladies waited upon Morillo to ask pardon for their husbands, sons, and brothers imprisoned because of connection with the rebellion. He refused the pardon giving as his reason that many of those he had pardoned in Margarita had risen again in rebellion. He did, however, grant better quarters, but a few days later six of them were shot by order of the council of war. June 6th, he ordered the delivery of all weapons on pain of confiscation of all property. All printed matter, books, proclamations, and the like, issued by the rebels, was to be surrendered to the authorities.¹⁷

It is difficult to establish the extent of Morillo's executions. The letter said to have been captured by Captain Chitty has not been found anywhere else and is so unlike the bona fide letters of Morillo as to raise doubts as to its authenticity. Among the documents published by Guzman-Blanco is a list of one hundred twenty-five leading men of New Granada executed by his orders between February 24, 1816 and December 29, 1816. The majority of this list were from Santa Fe de Bogotá, but eight were from Cartagena and a few from Mompox and Ocaña. Many who had had a part in the rebellion in Cartagena were seized and imprisoned when Morillo entered the city. None of these were executed by his orders, but after his departure, leaving the city to Montalvo, the fate of these men was submitted to a council of war and eight of them were sentenced to death. The others were set at liberty.¹⁸

Morillo began to lose faith in his policy of conciliation at Mompox where the news first reached him of a rebellion in Margarita led by Arismendi whom he had pardoned. Frequent skirmishes with small bands of rebel forces who persisted in opposing his progress in spite of promises of mercy and generous terms encouraged him to adopt sterner measures. In his report

¹⁶ See Guzman-Blanco, V. 429, for the text of the order.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 444.

¹⁸ See Rodríguez, I. 448.

after his return to Spain, he says he established in Bogotá a council of war composed of officials known for their "abilities and integrity", to judge the rebels who fell into the hands of the victorious troops.

The council of war judged all by legal processes and never were they condemned without being heard and without the competent defense which military laws prescribe, though the sentences were various according to the fault.¹⁹

The necessity of organizing all the branches of government after five years of disorder, made it advisable for Morillo to stay at the provincial capital for a time. He restored the tribunals and authorities designated by law. He brought the political and administrative order back to its ancient form; he maintained discipline in all its rigor; he perserved actively to restore public confidence; he made efforts to restore commerce, agriculture, and other activities which constitute the prosperity of nations. He built roads and did everything to facilitate communication.

When Morillo reported his triumph at Cartagena to the minister of war, he asked that he might be relieved of his command so that he might return to Spain. June 15, 1816, the minister of war wrote that he had informed the king of Morillo's desire to be relieved and that the king replied he would disband the expedition as soon as he could. May 31, Morillo again asked for his discharge. The minister of war in the name of the king, urged him to continue with his high and difficult trust which he was fulfilling so much to the satisfaction of his Majesty.

Morillo would have been fortunate indeed could he have received his dismissal for his task completed when first he asked for it in 1816, for by the middle of this year, it was very evident that Venezuela was far from pacified. The restored Spanish government was not as satisfactory to the royalists as they had expected it would be. This was partly due to the constant calls for help in the form of money and supplies for Morillo's army. The continued heavy demands for food from people impoverished

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 451-452.

by three years of civil war, part of the time very destructive in character, the confiscations instead of pardons as promised or expected from the proclamations, did not allay the smouldering desire for independence, especially as the creoles were once more deprived of all share in the government, for the laws and customs of 1808 had been restored in every respect. The court of sequestration for the property of insurgents and emigrants from the provinces secured large sums for the army but left in their place much dissatisfaction and ill-will. The correspondence of the years 1815 and 1816 shows frequent complaints of the injustices of this court.²⁰

Moreover, incipient jealousies, and disagreements between the Spanish leaders were rapidly ripening into open discord and lack of coöperation. The *audiencia* of Caracas either disliked or distrusted Morillo, for their complaints of his conduct were frequent. They claimed he was always encroaching upon their authority. Their failure to coöperate with him of course weakened the administration. La Torre was the only one of the higher officers of the Spanish army who tried to act conscientiously in accord with his chief. Morales, as we have already noted, disagreed from the beginning, though he gave fairly good support to Morillo as his superior in command. Montalvo, superseded in New Granada by Morillo, grew dissatisfied and complained in August of the disorganization of justice caused by the strange commands of Morillo. Moxo, captain-general at Caracas, sent frequent letters to Morillo warning of insurrection preparing in the island of Margarita, and complaints to the home government of the exorbitant demands made by Morillo. In May he called a *junta* of farmers and merchants in Caracas and secured a forced loan of one hundred thousand pesos for war purposes to maintain order in Venezuela. August 6, Moxo sent a special envoy to Spain to tell the king the true state of affairs. About the same

²⁰ It is said that even Bolívar was disposed at one time to make a sincere disavowal of his mistakes; but when his rich estates were denied him, he swore not to lay down his arms until the Spanish were driven from the country. See Torrente, II. 254. For the correspondence, see Torres Lanzas, *ut supra*, note 11, IV., letters for the years 1815 and 1816.

time Morillo began to plan to return to Venezuela and advised Moxo to have supplies ready for the army. Moxo replied that Venezuela was in wretched condition and that it was impossible for him to furnish the aid asked.

The disturbances in Margarita causing distress and alarm to the Spanish commanders started toward the end of 1815 under the leadership of Arismendi whom Morillo had pardoned against the advice of Morales. The Spanish on the island were soon besieged. When Moxo learned of the outbreak he sent word to the commander in Margarita, Colonel Joaquin Urreiztieta,²¹ to lay aside every humane consideration.

All the insurgents and those who follow them with or without arms, those who are aiding them, and finally, all who had any part at all in the disturbances in that island should be shot after a brief trial before three officers.²²

March 26, 1816, Moxo placed a bounty of six thousand pesos on the heads of Arismendi, Zarasa, Cedena, Monagas, or other partisan leaders. May 25 the price for Bolívar, Bermúdez, Marino, Piar, Brión, and Arismendi was raised to ten thousand pesos.

As soon as Bolívar, who was in Haiti, heard of the revolt in Margarita, he set about with unflagging zeal and enthusiasm gathering forces to return to the struggle for independence. President Petion promised assistance and foreign merchants resident there aided him. Many fugitives from the mainland joined him. By April, 1816, he had a small force collected, mainly negroes and mulattos, and started for Margarita. On the morning of May 2, repeated salvos of artillery announced to the Spanish forces on the island the arrival of Bolívar's expedition. Besieged now both by land and sea, and unable to get relief from the main-

²¹ Herraéz, whom Morillo had left in command, was removed by Moxo because he was not carrying out his sequestration orders but was following a lenient policy similar to Morillo's, and was replaced by Urreiztieta who was cruel and avaricious. Under him the times of Boves returned. Soon after his installation, he received orders to seize Arismendi and other rebel leaders and send them prisoners to Spain. This was the occasion for the renewal of the rebellion.

²² See Guzman-Blanco, V. 360. The order is dated November 23, 1815.

land, the Spanish commander had to abandon Margarita, retiring to Cumana in July. The example of Margarita stimulated fugitive leaders still in Venezuela to redouble their efforts. Zarasa terrorized the people of the upper plains; Monagas and Barreto kept the royalists of Cumana and Maturin in constant alarm. All this was very harrowing to the royalist forces.

When the news of the insurrection in Margarita reached Morillo, he ordered Morales to return to Venezuela with a company of grenadiers and a division of guides from Santa Marta. After a difficult march of four hundred leagues he arrived at Valencia on the same day in July on which Bolívar disembarked at Ocumare with his band from Margarita. On landing Bolívar issued a proclamation stating it was his intention to stop the War to the Death, and proclaiming freedom for the slaves who would become citizens in the Venezuelan Republic.²³ In the first engagements against Bolívar, Morales was successful, dispersing the rebel forces on July 14. The fugitives fled to Ocumare where Sir Gregor MacGregor took the lead and successfully escaped with about six hundred men into Barcelona.²⁴

Informed of the increasing gravity of the situation, Morillo ordered La Torre to Venezuela and he himself, on November 20, as soon as the rains had ceased and the roads permitted, started for the province leaving New Granada in perfect calm with Francisco Montalvo in charge. Enrile set out for the Peninsula with the fleet, thinking his work accomplished. Montalvo and Morillo had several disagreements while the latter was in New Granada. Montalvo had appealed to the king, had been heard, and had received full satisfaction. This left with Morillo a disastrous sense of irritation, for he later superseded Montalvo with Samano, not so able a man for the position.

The correspondence for this year shows Morillo's growing alarm over the situation. As early as March he began to ask for reinforcements saying he thought about four thousand men

²³ Guzman-Blanco, V. 460.

²⁴ Sir Gregor MacGregor, a native of Great Britain, was interested in the liberation of South America.

would be sufficient to reduce the provinces to order. He urged that supplies be sent at once accompanied by numbers of clergymen.

I ought to say to you that although the troops of the king may conquer in all America, yet the conviction of obedience to the sovereign is the work of the ecclesiastics, guided by good prelates; but from Cumana to Quito there is only the archbishop of Caracas and the new bishop of Maracaybo. The necessity then is evident that new ministers should come soon to care for their flocks and that hundreds of churchmen be commissioned for the parishes of Santa Fe and Venezuela. This is as urgent as that troops should be sent to garrison territories so vast.²⁵

The government of the Peninsula evidently gave some heed to Morillo's warnings for a general *junta* was created in Madrid by the royal order of September 7, 1816, for the pacification of America. In October the *junta* set forth what should be done to pacify the provinces, among other things, suggesting freedom of commerce. About the same time a special committee of the council of the Indies appointed for the investigation of English mediation and freedom of commerce reported favorably. These two groups were ordered united for the consideration of the pacification of America by a secret order of the king dated October 26. Their recommendations appear to have been entirely disregarded. A royal order of November 22, urged Morillo to crush the rebellion by any means which seemed best. Various plans were proposed by laymen and churchmen in the Peninsula but nothing resulted but talk.

The end of 1816 found Morillo and Moxo discouraged, Spain slightly alarmed, and the revolutionists gathering their forces on the island of Margarita with new courage for another attempt. La Torre and Morillo were both painfully making their way over the long and difficult road to Venezuela. The former, after an exhausting journey across the immense deserts of San Martín and Casanare, arrived in Venezuela about the middle of January, 1817. Paez attacked and nearly overthrew him. Soon afterward he was reunited with Morillo who arrived in March.

²⁵ Rodríguez, I. 257.

Meanwhile, Bolívar, at the request of Zea sent as a special deputy to invite him back, had rejoined Marino, Arismendi, Monagas, Piar, MacGregor, and others in Barcelona in the last days of December. They devoted themselves to new plans for carrying out the rebellion. The most daring was that of surprising Caracas and raising in rebellion the numerous negro slaves in the towns along the way. This attempt failed in January because of the success of an ambuscade arranged by the royalists. Bolívar, Arismendi and a few others escaped. Moxo punished cruelly all suspected of friendliness toward this new outbreak.

Next Piar with MacGregor carried out an attack on Guayana. They crossed the Orinoco and fell upon the Capuchin missions of Caroni, the most populous and richest settlements in the province. They massacred the friars. Moxo gathered some troops, placed them under Real and sent him against Barcelona. Morales and Aldama accompanied him. They advanced boldly upon Barcelona and then suddenly retired to Juncal, because of lack of artillery and provisions it was claimed. Some say it was because of discord among the three chiefs that they failed when a swift blow might have crushed the rebels in this section. Real was relieved of the command. Reinforcements were raised and the rebels were severely defeated on March 7.

On his arrival in Venezuela in March, 1817, Morillo found a very different state of affairs from what he had left two years before. The island of Margarita was lost; Cumana and Barcelona were almost gone; Guayana was invaded by Piar; the Apure was controlled by Paez; the high plain of Caracas was controlled by Zarasa, and that of Barinas was overrun by various partisan bands. Also there was discord among the Spanish commanders and general dissatisfaction among the people. He found many abuses in the colonial government. There was a large number of officials of every class whose salaries were not paid. Each provincial governor had become a petty sovereign who abused his power. He corrected these abuses and thereby caused fresh discontent in certain quarters.²⁶

²⁶ Letter of Morillo written from Calabozo, November 19, 1817. See Rodríguez, I. 332.

From another viewpoint the Spanish position was quite strong at this period. Morillo's forces were well disciplined and equipped. The chief difficulty was the finding of food supplies. All the fortified places, all the principal towns of the coast except Barcelona, were in his power. His troops controlled all the populous and rich interior except the plains of the Apure. The subjugation of New Granada placed at his disposal the rich resources of that kingdom. He received aid from Cuba and Porto Rico frequently. The authority of Morillo was obeyed from Guayana to Guayaquil by the royalists, who were in the majority.

Toward the end of May, Morillo began to plan to attack Margarita as the source of the revolutionary movement. He turned to Moxo for help, writing of the destitute condition of his army and stating that if he did not soon receive aid they would perish. A week later from Cumana he warned Moxo that he would force him to give the needed aid to the army. Moxo considered this threat an insult and complained to the home government.²⁷ He asked the *audiencia* to vindicate his conduct. That body refused to do this but promised to submit the truth to his Majesty. Early in July, Moxo left his post in the hands of Juan Bautista Pardo, a brigadier in command at Cumana, and retired to Porto Rico "for his health's sake".

Meanwhile Morillo had gone to Cumana to meet an expedition from the Peninsula under José Canterac, which arrived May 28. It was a force of about twenty-six hundred men. Canterac had orders to assist Morillo and then to go to Peru by way of Panama. With this help Morillo defeated the rebels at Carupano and pacified the province. Then he set out with Canterac and Aldama for Margarita. They disembarked with difficulty and offered pardons in vain.²⁸ After severe fighting they captured Asunción and seemed about to get the island completely when alarming news arrived from the continent. It was that La Torre who had been sent against Guayana had given up the fight and evacuated the province. Pardo, acting captain-general at

²⁷ Torres Lanzas, *ut supra*, note 11, IV. 271.

²⁸ For the text of some of these offers see Guzman-Blanco, V. 693, 694.

Caracas, sent word of the great progress the rebels had made in every direction, but especially on the plains of Caracas, even threatening the capital. This caused Morillo to think he would have to abandon Margarita if he wished to avoid the loss of all Venezuela. So he withdrew when almost a victor.

Many of the royalists thought Pardo magnified the dangers threatening him and that Morillo's hasty return was unnecessary. Morillo says in his manifesto that the reports were exaggerated by unscrupulous men. But he also says that he met in the island a tenacious resistance such as he had never seen.

After his return to the mainland, the Spanish general established his headquarters at Calabozo. Canterac departed for the Isthmus of Panama and Peru. More troops were needed and Morillo decided that if the king would permit, he would raise and equip two battalions of slaves winning their service by the promise of liberty. The rebels had been very successful with these troops and he did not see why these people should not be bound to the royal cause as well as to that of the Republic. October 9, 1817, he wrote to the king making the proposition.²⁹ The royal *audiencia* disapproved because of the dangers of insubordination. The discussions and exchange of opinions went on until finally a royal order of December 4, 1818, told Morillo he could do what seemed best to him under the circumstances. The permission was too late to be of any use.

September 21, 1817, the indulgence granted by the king on the occasion of his marriage, was published. "But the genius of evil reigned despotic in those ungrateful places and the indulgence was insulted and despised by the erring people." A great number, believing it the result of fear and impotence, went to Angostura to form the expedition with which Bolívar made the memorable campaign of 1818.

The fall campaign developed. Bolívar took the command in Guayana. Some battalions of English adventurers united with him among them some good officers according to Morillo. They were preparing to invade the province of Caracas to join Zarasa

²⁹ See Guzman-Blanco, VI. 68.

and Paez to attack Calabozo. Morillo undertook to destroy Zarasa and Paez before Bolívar could rejoin them. La Torre proceeded with a thousand men and three hundred cavalry against the first, and Morillo against the second with quite a large body of troops. Each side was ignorant of the plans of the other. La Torre reached Zarasa before Bolívar and completely routed him December 2, 1817. The rebel chief withdrew to Guayana; La Torre, quite seriously wounded in the action, retired to Caracas. Morillo now began to prepare for a decisive campaign the following year.

He tried yet another proclamation of pardon and indulgence, dated December 8. Morillo says that in doing this he forgot all the barbarous cruelties, the unheard of assassinations committed upon many Europeans and Americans from my army who had been made prisoners—horrors which ought to be condemned to silence for the honor of humanity. I forgave all and repeated again my promises. It did not appear possible that these could be attributed to fear and impotence, but so they were.³⁰

New Granada remained tranquil except for minor disturbances. Montalvo acted as governor until November when he was displaced and Juan Samano named as his successor because of discord between the former and the expeditionary generals. Samano was too old, almost blind, and very stern, not at all fit for the post. At the end of 1817 then, Margarita and Guayana were lost to the king, and the rebel bands were growing in strength in Venezuela.

January 16, 1818, a general assembly of the civil and military authorities of Caracas was called together to canvass the miserable situation of the royal cause. They determined to try first to improve the condition of the army. Large voluntary contributions were made by the Spaniards for they still hated Bolívar for his War to the Death, although that policy had been abandoned two years before. In a letter to the minister of war on January 25, Morillo set forth the destitute condition of the army and by way of contrast, told of the rich and effective aid which

³⁰ Rodríguez, I. 457.

the enemy were receiving continually through Guayana. He complained of the cowardly manner in which the Spanish officials fled before the rebels, seeking only their own personal safety,³¹ and requested urgently that the king dismiss him from his post. Frequently during the year, this request was repeated, for Morillo grew more and more discouraged as his enemy grew more numerous and help for himself failed to arrive. Instead of granting his dismissal, a royal order was issued in June, renewing the powers given him in 1814, and asking him to investigate minutely the acts of the officers in Caracas. No aid was sent him although toward the end of the year, troops were ordered to be recruited at Cadiz for a relieving force.

The failure of the government in the Peninsula to send aid was due not so much to indifference as to inability. Impoverished and disorganized herself, Spain had no resources to share with America. So she eagerly accepted the offers of mediation by the Catholic powers, and considered those made by England. At times her representatives in London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg were urged to hasten the negotiations for the pacification of America. The Catholic powers of Europe though they expressed much goodwill to settle the difficulties of the king of Spain accomplished nothing. They held a congress at Aquisgran at the request of Ferdinand VII. to discuss means of stopping the rebellions.³² England took part in this conference and insisted that freedom of trade with the colonies was an essential for pacification. The French concurred in this view, but Spain was not yet ready for so great a concession. After all their discussions they reached no definite conclusion.³³

Spain's cool reception of the English offers of mediation, the continued commercial restrictions, and the frequent complaints of the acts of British subjects in South America, caused that government to look favorably upon intervention. Although the

³¹ Rodríguez, I. 339.

³² Bolívar used this meeting to arouse support for his cause. In his proclamation of November 20, 1818, he set forth the impossibility of submission to Spain after her appeal for foreign aid.

³³ See Torres Lanzas, *ut supra*, note 11, IV. for the correspondence of 1818.

British government did not at this time itself give aid, it allowed recruiting by the South American agents to be carried on unmolested. So that substantial assistance arrived from England in 1818 in spite of the proclamation of the prince regent in the preceding November, which prohibited British subjects from taking any part in the disputes of the king of Spain with the "persons who exercise or pretend to exercise the government in certain parts of America".³⁴ In May, 1818, strong detachments of English troops under Colonel Wilson arrived in Venezuela. Colonel English also began recruiting his brigade in England in the summer and soon had two thousand from those lately returned from the continent. These recruits he brought to America the following year.

The pirates along the coast of South America became very troublesome this year. They were assisted by Admiral Brión, a native of Curaçao. In July, Morillo wrote that he was practically blockaded by them for there was no longer a Spanish fleet in those waters. He declared that unless help came soon from Spain, the loss of Cumana was inevitable. Pardo writing from Caracas in August, said that five mails from Spain had been seized by the pirates since January.

The land campaign was no more encouraging. After the defeat of Zarasa by La Torre in the preceding year, Bolívar retired to Guayana. February 13, 1818, he suddenly reappeared with Paez and a small force before Calabozo. Morillo was forced to withdraw and did so brilliantly on the 14th. He was pursued and harassed by the enemy until relieved by Aldama. During this retreat, a false report went to Caracas that his forces had been defeated and Morillo killed. It caused a panic in the city. Many of the people abandoned everything and started for the coast. On learning the report was false, they returned confidently to their homes trusting that all was safe as long as Morillo was at the head of his troops.

In March, Morillo, uniting with La Torre and Morales, succeeded in turning upon Bolívar at La Puerta and dealt him a crushing defeat. Morillo was slightly wounded in this action.

³⁴ Rodríguez, I. 363.

La Torre took command for a time and conducted a successful campaign in the direction of Calabozo, while Morales worked toward San Carlos. Though defeated repeatedly during May and June, the rebels always returned stronger than ever. Indeed, as a rule, whenever the rebels met the royalist forces on anything like an equal basis, they were defeated. But they could come back with fresh strength and resources while the royalists could not. In May, La Torre was wounded and gave the command to Don Ramón Correa. Soon the royalists once more occupied Calabozo. Three times during this campaign new offers of indulgence were made, but as usual were disregarded.

In February, just before his attack on Calabozo, Bolívar sent a note to Morillo proposing that they adopt rules of war relative to prisoners. Morillo took this as an insult and had those prisoners he had captured taken out and shot at the end of the campaign in July. Bolívar did not retaliate but spared the lives of all the prisoners his forces had captured. June 5, Bolívar arrived at Angostura with slightly over six hundred men saved from the defeat of La Puerta. Believing that the installation of a congress would help to recover the reputation which had been lost in his military operations, he issued a call for one to assemble January 1, 1819.

The royalist army took quarters in July for the winter because the floods did not permit a continuance of the campaign.³⁵ The vanguard of the army was situated in Calabozo under Morales. In Barinas was another division under Calzada. La Torre was recovering from his rather dangerous wound. September 24, Morillo received news of the final and complete loss of Guayana in August when the Spanish squadron on the river was attacked both by land and water. He feared Porto Cavello would go next without any protecting ships. Rebel gains in Barinas cut the communications with the Spaniards in that province.

Though there had been some brilliant military successes this year for the royalists, Morillo was still deeply discouraged for he felt them to be but temporary. Writing to the minister of

³⁵ The rainy season began a little early this year, but in all the campaigns, action was practically stopped from August to December because of the rains.

war, November 20, he lamented what he could have done during the rainy season had he been aided from home. He entirely lacked equipment. He complained of the large number of natives on whom he had to depend, of their unreliability, and of the hostility of the intendant and of the captain-general. He said he was reduced to the last extremity and renewed his supplication to be relieved of his command. He said that the man who would pacify Venezuela must have greater authority than he had. He should have control of the royal treasury and tribunals, with aid from Granada and from Havana whose governor should be his subordinate with the navy at his command. He proposed Enrile for this post because of his vast knowledge of the continent.

The formulae and methods of times of peace cannot be successful. It is essential that you be convinced that all those who have come to the Indies even in the period of the revolution have not contributed in any way to the happy outcome of the pacification. Each one has brought his plans ready made from the Peninsula and counts the years which he should remain in this country as the time in which he should enrich himself that he may return with a considerable fortune.³⁶

While the credentials of Morillo gave him what seemed to be unlimited power, there is abundant evidence that this was only nominal. Take for instance the independent action of Moxo in Caracas and the royal orders continually sent to the various provincial governors. In the preceding year, Morillo had consolidated all the military hospitals in one place for more efficient service. An order of the king rescinded this action. September 12, 1819, a royal order to the governor of Ceuta ordered prisoners of state there whether rebels or not, to be treated with the greatest severity without permitting the least communication among them. This was contrary to Morillo's repeated orders for mercy.³⁷

In the opening campaign of 1819, the royalists won some victories but the rebels were so numerous and so active, that the struggle was hopeless for each victory was over only a small

³⁶ Rodríguez, I. 355 ff.

³⁷ Guzman-Blanco, VII. 34.

group, and while they dispersed, other leaders were gaining in other sections. Morales, Morillo, and La Torre overcame Paez and others in various engagements along the Apure, but it was impossible to destroy him completely. He would take refuge in the mountains with the Indians and return suddenly at some new point. The Spanish fought bravely and desperately through a campaign of four months. Then Morillo withdrew to Guadarrana to rest after the extraordinary fatigues of his men and Morales rested at Calabozo. A space of calm came to Venezuela except in the provinces of Cumana and Barcelona where small bands of partisans wandered.

Soldiers came from England in ever increasing numbers to join the rebel army. January 21, 1819, two transports arrived with fifteen hundred troops "victims of the same credulity and of the intrigues of the Venezuelan agent Don Luis López Mendez". These English recruits greatly improved the character of the men commanding the rebel forces. May 12, Morillo wrote from Calabozo that the English were spurring the rebels on to be the aggressors and that the longer Spain delayed sending aid the larger the force it would take.

All the Spanish general's correspondence of this year was full of discouragement. From his headquarters at Valencia he wrote that his army was fast approaching dissolution, that he had less than twenty-five hundred European troops, that his native soldiers were rapidly deserting and that the lack of supplies for his army was absolutely appalling. He stated that he was powerless to remedy the situation and asked for financial help from Mexico. The Spanish squadron was reduced to four boats and he was having trouble with his lieutenants, Real, Morales, and Aldama. He had received no reinforcements since his first request three years before and though the constancy of his army had been remarkable, his situation was desperate.

At the beginning of the year, the situation could have been saved with four thousand men and some ships of war to subdue Guayana. Today eighty thousand men would not be sufficient. The fate of Venezuela and of New Granada is not doubtful.³⁸

³⁸ Rodríguez, I. 409-420.

Cartagena, he added, would soon fall because of the blockade of the pirates who received help from the English and North Americans. He sent his aide-de-camp to Spain with these despatches to plead for help personally.

The victories he could not win on the field of battle Morillo still sought to obtain by proclamations. One issued February 4, 1819, to the inhabitants of the plains asked them to return to the allegiance of the Spanish king. He asked to have a pamphlet written by a Spanish-American refuting the principles of the rebels, sent to Philadelphia, printed and distributed in the United States, Venezuela, and New Granada.³⁹ He sought to cause the members of the British Legion to desert by a proclamation in English and Spanish stating that they doubtless had been deceived by false reports of conditions in America and of Bolívar.

You are serving under the command of a man in every respect insignificant, and have joined a horde of banditti who are famed for the most barbarous cruelties which are so averse to your national character, that you must abhor them.⁴⁰

He offered personal liberty if they would desert, and either service in the Spanish army or free passage to any country they might choose.

In July, an English officer in the service of Venezuela published an answer to this offer of Morillo's scornfully rejecting his "degrading" proposition and maintaining that Bolívar was as

respectable for his integrity as admired for his patriotism and talents. He is as worthy of the gratitude and admiration of his country as Washington, and like him, will be venerated while he lives, and his memory will be immortalized in the history of his emancipated country.⁴¹

The republican congress called for January 1, 1819, did not assemble until February 15. Delegates from seven provinces came to Angostura to this meeting. Bolívar surrendered his

³⁹ Guzman-Blanco, VI. 577, 616.

⁴⁰ See Guzman-Blanco, VI. 631.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 710.

powers and received them again with the office of president of the new republic of Colombia which included Venezuela and New Granada. Zea was made vice-president and a council of state was appointed to take care of affairs in Bolívar's absence. The Spanish still controlled New Granada and Bolívar collected a force to liberate it. He relied for success upon the discontent of the people under Samano's administration. He encountered tremendous difficulties on the long and arduous journey, but arrived on the plains of Santa Fe de Bogotá the first of August. He defeated the Spanish forces in the Battle of Boyacá on the seventh, and Samano evacuated the city on the ninth, leaving behind him a half a million dollars in silver. The next day Bolívar entered in triumph and proclaimed the Republic of Colombia.

By the close of 1819, Morillo's position was worse than it had ever been. His European troops were reduced to about five thousand. Bogotá, Guayana, Margarita, Barcelona, and Cumaná were lost. The rebels were receiving a great deal of aid from England. Admiral Brión was blockading the coast with a fleet of twenty-seven well-armed vessels which were manned by about two thousand British seamen. Even the clergy were now aiding the cause of liberty not only by word of mouth but with money.⁴²

At the opening of the 1820 campaign, La Torre who had gone to New Granada to drive Bolívar from Bogotá, found his forces inadequate and retired to Bailadores to wait for help from Morillo which did not come. For Morillo's forces were not in a position to take the aggressive. He had secured considerable help from Caracas, and Cagigal, the captain-general of Cuba, promised him a hundred thousand dollars a month. The condition of the royalist army was, however, quite desperate. Fifteen out of the twenty-two provinces of Colombia had joined the patriots, and six out of the eight of Venezuela. In a letter of February 10, Morillo reiterated his urgent plea for help. It had been seven months since Santa Fe de Bogotá fell to the

⁴² *Ibid.*, VII. 134.

enemy. He said he would try to avoid a general engagement with superior forces while anxiously awaiting reinforcements from Spain.

Since March of the preceding year, the Spanish government had been collecting a large force at Cadiz to go to America under General O'Donnell. About twenty-five thousand men had been gathered and much equipment. Four ships had been bought from Russia in which to transport them.⁴³ They were to sail early in January, 1820. But yellow fever broke out among the troops, and on January first an insurrection arose. Stragglers coming back from America gave accounts of the hardships suffered there which gave rise to the feeling that the members of the expedition were going to their execution. Also the ships secured from Russia were reported unseaworthy. These things added to the dissatisfaction with the reactionary government at home, caused the expedition to be disbanded. No part ever reached America except a few shiploads of equipment which did not arrive until December 1820.

The revolution starting in the army, spread over Spain, paralyzing and overthrowing the government and destroying all chance of assistance to the royalists in America. The Constitution of 1812 was brought out of its retirement and an oath to support it taken by the king. The cortes reassembled at the beginning of July and one of its first acts was to seek to reestablish the dominions of Spanish America by means of an amnesty in favor of the rebels.⁴⁴ The government of the Peninsula remained ignorant of the true spirit of the South American revolution, judging that the concession of liberal institutions would be a sufficient incentive to cause them to return to obedience. They offered to preserve the power of the republican leaders of the province but with dependence upon the central government.

Morillo received the first news of these movements toward the end of March. He gave up all hope of accomplishing his mission. Still his troops won some successes in the field, showing their

⁴³ This was all the help received from any member of the Holy Alliance.

⁴⁴ The colonies were invited to send deputies to this Cortes, and Narino went from New Granada.

valor, the excellent character of their general, and what brilliant results they might have obtained had they been helped at the proper moment. A royal order of March 8 ordered the release of all who were held prisoners for political reasons. April 11, an order was issued to reestablish peace in Venezuela and New Granada by means of a fraternal reconciliation. Morillo was asked to make propositions to Bolívar and to the Colombian congress for an armistice.

Morillo felt very sure an armistice would not be granted except on the recognition of Colombian independence as a basis. However, he called a council of pacification consisting of the captain-general, the governor of the archbishopric, the intendant, two alcaldes, two leading citizens, and the inspector-general of the hospitals. They proclaimed the constitution on June 7 and on the 17th sent conciliatory communications to the rebel chiefs, Paez, Bermúdez, and others. On the same day two commissioners were sent to the congress at Angostura to propose the cessation of hostilities. Also a proclamation invited all emigrants to return to their homes in safety. An armistice of a month was accepted by Bolívar pending the arrival of commissioners from Spain to treat of peace. Bolívar, in accepting the cessation of hostilities, stated he would not treat except on the basis of recognition of independence. This armistice came to an end in August. On September 21, Bolívar wrote to Morillo offering to treat for a second armistice, saying he would meet commissioners at San Fernando de Apure. Morillo feared trickery, but prepared to send commissioners and to check any surprise attack. Bolívar did not meet them at San Fernando, but wrote from Trujillo October 26, proposing an armistice a second time and in more moderate terms. At length, three commissioners for each side succeeded in getting together and after a protracted debate signed an armistice on November 25 to last for six months on the following terms:

1. The contending armies were to remain in the positions they then occupied.
2. They were to fix the limits for their troops to avoid conflict.

3. Commissioners were to be sent by both to the central government to negotiate for peace.

4. In case of the renewal of hostilities, a warning of forty days was to be given.

5. All hostilities on land were to cease and if ships came from Spain they were to be allowed to disembark their troops only.

The next day they ratified a treaty to regulate the war according to the laws of civilized nations, and the most liberal and philanthropic principles. Bolívar ratified both treaties in the city of Trujillo. Morillo sanctioned the first in Carache and the second in Santa Ana. There were great demonstrations of joy on both sides.

As he signed the second treaty, Morillo indicated that he desired an interview with Bolívar. This was reported to Bolívar and he agreed, naming the town of Santa Ana as the place. It was half way between Trujillo and Carache, their respective headquarters. Each came on November 27 with several officers and aides. They cordially shook hands and Morillo invited Bolívar and his suite to a banquet. The invitation was accepted and in the course of the speechmaking following, Morillo proposed a commemorative monument of that day with the names of those present engraved upon it. Bolívar was delighted and accepted in an eloquent speech. By these measures Morillo hoped to win the goodwill and confidence of his opponents so that the war might not be resumed. The next morning the two leaders separated after repeated expressions of goodwill.

This was Morillo's last official act of importance in Venezuela. In the spring of 1820 and again in the fall he had begged for his dismissal because of his health which had been weakened by the climate and by the hardships of the six years' war. September 13, he received the royal order which gave him the long-hoped-for release.

The Spanish government in America was now rapidly giving up the fight. Samano, the viceroy of New Granada, was the first to flee, leaving Cartagena about the first of November. Governor Porras of Santa Marta fled November 8 on board a French steamer. Morillo embarked at Porto Cavello, December

17, 1820, for Cadiz leaving as his successor, Brigadier-general de La Torre. His departure caused great dismay among the royalists. All the military, political, ecclesiastical, and literary bodies besought him not to leave them, but he refused to listen to them. Torrente thinks this the greatest mistake that Morillo made in America.⁴⁵ He says Morillo owed it to "king, country and the faithful royalists who had sacrificed so much for his support in America". It was the general belief that he alone could have prevented the loss of the American dominions.

On the day of Morillo's departure, four commissioners, two for Venezuela and two for Cartagena, came to pacify the provinces. Their orders were to conclude peace upon no other basis than that the rebels should recognize and obey the constitution of the Spanish cortes. They approved of what had been done by Morillo and asked that agents be sent promptly to the court of Madrid to terminate their contentions at once. But Bolívar and his followers had many times repeated that they would not treat except on the basis of independence. Morillo knew that this was their demand and warned the king it was useless to try to secure peace on any other grounds. Hence the mission of these men failed.

Whether the failure of Morillo's efforts at pacification was inevitable cannot be established, but the largest contributing cause was probably the one which he himself saw clearly in the end, namely, that every Spanish leader who came to South America, made his plans in the Peninsula and proceeded to carry them out upon his arrival without first studying the people and conditions with which he had to deal, acting upon preconceived ideas of conditions inaccurate in the extreme. They had no conception of the temper, qualities, and ambitions of the varied population and but a vague notion of the difficulties of communication in so vast a district.

There is no doubt that Morillo honestly and energetically tried to obey all the orders of the king. It would have been better had he been left more to his own resources, for the king

⁴⁵ Torrente, III. 115.

was unable to deal with the situation from so great a distance, especially with the slow means of communication and transportation at his command. Had some liberal concessions been made in the beginning as to trade and property rights, there is reason to believe Venezuela might have been pacified for the moment.

As to his methods of warfare and pacification, it seems reasonable to believe that Morillo's reputation suffered more from the deeds of his subordinates than from his own. Each general acted largely as he saw fit except when in close contact with his commander-in-chief. Morales and Montalvo believed in the harsher modes of warfare, and jealousy of Morillo led them to acts of insubordination, which Morillo did not dare check entirely lest he lose their support, and this he could ill afford because of his scanty forces.

Again, Morillo was an European trained commander. It has frequently been the case that a commander successful under one set of conditions has been powerless under an entirely different set. By the time Morillo had learned how to play the game of war in South America, he had no men or equipment with which to play it. Also the idea and ideals of independence had become so widespread that it was too late to do more than to check for the moment the establishment of a new country out of Spanish territory.

LAURA F. ULLRICK.

ON THE PROPOSED UNION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

In September, 1921, the first centenary of the Independence of Central America will be celebrated. On the 15th of that month, in the year 1821, the Spanish Colonial Captaincy General of Guatemala (including what are now the five Central American republics and the State of Chiapas, now irrevocably a part of Mexico) declared its entire freedom from Spain and from any and all other countries of the world, constituting itself a new free, autonomous, and sovereign political entity. The United States of Central America became fragmentary republics shortly after their independence, by reason of regional dissensions. Since then, through several periods of Central American history, union has been striven and even fought for, but unsuccessfully, owing to the opposition to it offered and maintained by the politico-military rulers of the various states, each jealous of the power of his brother presidents. It is, in the end, to this segregation of Central America, and, directly, to the petty kind of politics that such a condition alone has made possible there that the historian can trace every interstate war in Central America and also every revolution. Outside the Central American sphere, the different governments composing it have not had, except very slightly, any participation as active belligerents in wars or revolutions. Their conflicts have been local. They have at least had the wisdom to make trouble only among themselves and to keep those troubles at home. In uniting, all those troubles will cease for them.

It may be very properly asked what has been the attitude, the will even, of the Central American people in this question of the Union. There is only one answer. The people of Central America have always desired the union of their little republics. This desire has been very solemnly stated in each and every constitution enacted in Central America, and by virtue of this ideal a

citizen of any Central American country enjoys certain rights of citizenship in all the others of those five republics which are very properly denied to citizens of other countries. For instance, a Nicaraguan may become a citizen of Guatemala merely by fixing his residence in Guatemala and stating his willingness to become a Guatemalan. And so naturalized, he becomes invested with every right inherent to a born citizen of Guatemala even that of becoming, if chosen, the Chief Executive of the State, just as a man born in California can fix his residence in North Dakota and be, on that score, eligible to the Governorship of this latter State. The Central American regard for other Central Americans is that of a United States citizen of one State for the citizens of other States of the Union; for the vast majority of Central Americans earnestly desire the Union and know that a unity of tradition, of history, and of aspiration, a racial and religious unity, pervades and animates them all.

Another pertinent question arises at this point. Why, if such has been and is the attitude and the will of the people, has the Union not been made a fact? We have already partly answered this question. The jealousies among the military, despotic presidents of the different Central American countries, the desire of each of these leaders to become himself the president of the Federation, the stubborn selfishness of each in not being willing to yield his power as president except to assume a greater similar power; these have been the reason why the Union has not been made a fact.

Not until this year has Central America freed itself from that kind of enthroned ruler; dictatorships of many years' duration have been, until this day, the rule there. And these petty tyrants always gave as primal reason for their abstaining from the formation of one single Central American republic, the opposition of the United States of America to that idea.

The United States of America, the people of Central America were told, would not recognize the Central American Federation. All work for that ideal was therefore futile. And this doctrine easily gained ground on the predicated strength that Washington, minded imperialistically, preferred the segregation

of Central America in order to absorb it, in the weakness of its disunion, all the more easily.

It is this and this only, an all-sufficing explanation for every manner of America interference in Central America, that has bred in those ardent latitudes the unquestionable anti-American feeling existing there. This feeling is not unknown in the United States; it has been felt; it has been looked upon with apprehension. During the war with Germany, despite the fact that all the Central American governments had either declared war with Germany or officially come out as neutrals but favoring the United States, Central America was watched closely as a possible source of mischief.

On general grounds, is it at all desirable for a nation to have friends anywhere whom it cannot trust? More specifically, is it wise conduct for the United States to maintain so near its Canal (and consider all that the Canal can mean to the United States at war) a people living in hatred of the United States, a hatred that that people regard as righteous and patriotic? Is it not good and advisable—certainly a thing conducive to no embroilment anywhere—for the United States to show in a frank and noble manner its real attitude towards the Union of Central America, declaring conclusively that it will place no obstacle to the consummation of Central American patriotism?

Let this so easy a thing be done, and Central Americans will have no reason for cherishing, as now they cherish, an anti-American sentiment. And I would say, do even more.

I have affirmed that not until this year has Central America been out of the direct control of selfish and ambitious petty rulers. Now for the first time in Central American history, the presidents of Central America are men mindful of the constitutions of their countries and respectful to the will of the people they govern. The new President of Guatemala was acclaimed unanimously on a Unionist program. The President of El Salvador has recently invited the governments of the other Central American republics to a conference this autumn to discuss the Federation. All the Central American governments have responded to that invitation declaring in favor of the Union.

They cannot, they dare not, declare otherwise. But the evil of the petty, selfish, secession-promoters is not quite extinguished; its force is not altogether crushed. That evil is still working underhandedly. It is strong enough through astute and shiftily political machinations, to make all Union efforts this fall become mere sham and to bring the dishonor of a ridiculous defeat to the Union cause.

Small questions of no vital importance, of no material consequence, will arise to undo the higher purpose of that conference; questions such as where will the Capital City of the Federation be situated, in which of the States. And petty rivalries on this point will be fomented. Again, arguments against the Union will be brought forth based on the fear lest any of the States become a Prussia to the others. And so, *ad infinitum*, the self-same difficulties, the very troublous questions almost that made the founders of this great and most successful Federation repair behind closed doors to forge indissolubly the Union of these States when they wrote the Constitution.

What I would ask of the United States, therefore, is not only to state in unmistakable language that it admits no impediment to the marriage of true minds in Central America, but that furthermore, it earnestly invites the Central American conference to sit in Washington (where a similar conference, that which established the Central American Peace Court, sat in 1907). Here the Central American statesmen, assembled to discuss the Union of their countries, will find that freedom from local clamor and pressure and that calm that Washington and his fellow-makers of this Union sought behind closed doors; and here too, American advice and help, the guidance of a sincere, experienced, elder brother, will be at that conference's disposal when and if solicited in the course of the settlement of any question which may arise to puzzle the conference.

The time is now. The aid proposed, of the United States to the people of Central America, cannot be a nobler one. Of the material benefits that would accrue from this to American business and industry in Central America, it is unnecessary to speak. Besides, it is precisely in the United States that the financial

aspect of the Central American Federation, the distribution or consolidation of the existing Central American foreign debts, must be settled. Born, as it were, from the loins of the United States in Dionysiac fashion, the new Federation of Central America cannot but be in a very high sense a child of this country. Central America will honor that parentage.

SALOMÓN DE LA SELVA.

Washington, D. C., August 9, 1920.

BOOK REVIEWS

The United States and Latin America. By JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Ph.D., Professor of American History and Dean of the College Faculty in the Johns Hopkins University. (New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1920. Pp. 346, 2 maps. \$2.50.)

This work is largely based upon a small volume published by the same author through the Johns Hopkins Press in 1900, entitled *The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America*. The original volume was by no means as ambitious as its title would seem to indicate. It was designed as a sort of introduction to the field, and consisted of little more than a reliable discussion of a series of topics; but it represented a bit of excellent pioneering, and it has continued to be the best general treatment of the subject. Constant and ever-increasing interest in the Hispanic American countries has led to calls for the publication which have exhausted the supply and induced Dr. Latané to revise and enlarge the book. The present production is the result.

In view of the author's early splendid beginning, he may well have been expected to present in the new work a fairly exhaustive treatment of the subject. He does not give evidence of as great progress as one could desire, however. Three of the chapters have been left almost exactly as they were originally, three others have been modified and brought down to date, three new chapters are devoted to more recent developments, but there are not more than one hundred pages of new material in the entire book. It will undoubtedly be a source of regret that the author, who seems to be the logical man for the task, did not find it convenient to present a more thorough study.

With the exception of a few inconsistencies in the notes, caused by the occasional omission of the author's initials, of the date and place of publication, or of the quotes from the title, the form of the book is worthy of commendation. Many of these minor blemishes result, moreover, from carelessness on the part of the proofreader, and all of them would be unimportant in a book containing a full bibliography. Readers will regret that no sort of bibliography has been included.

Probably the most serious criticism of the work may be directed at the author's failure to make use of the more recent contributions made by the scholars of the United States to the topics discussed, not to speak of the almost total neglect of the Hispanic American writers. This weakness can best be illustrated by a consideration of some of the chapters in the order in which they appear. Chapter I. which takes up the revolt of the Spanish colonies, makes no reference to W. S. Robertson's recent book¹ on the rise of the Spanish American republics, to C. L. Chandler's investigations² regarding the early relations of the United States with the Hispanic Americans, or to F. L. Paxson's work on the achievement of South American independence.³ Chapter II. deals with the important question of the recognition of the new republics, but no mention is made of Julius Goebel's *The Recognition Policy of the United States*,⁴ or of Paxson's excellent monograph.⁵ Chapter III. treats the diplomacy of the United States regarding Cuba with never a hint of the existence of J. M. Callahan's *Cuba and International Relations*,⁶ of R. G. Caldwell's monograph⁷ on the López expeditions, or of F. E. Chadwick's ponderous study⁸ on the diplomacy of the United States and Spain. In chapter IV. is studied the diplomatic history of the Panama Canal—a topic upon which a great deal has been written in the last two decades—and yet the sole secondary authority recognized in this chapter is W. F. Johnson's *Four Centuries of the Panama Canal*. At least the author might have been expected to use and call the reader's attention to Mary W. Williams's *Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy*,⁹ J. D. Travis's *The History of the Clayton-*

¹ *The Rise of the Spanish American Republics as Told in the Lives of their Librators*. New York, D. Appleton, 1918. See also volume I of *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, index, for other contributions made by Dr. Robertson to this subject.

² *Inter-American Acquaintances*, Sewanee, Tenn., The University Press, 1917.

³ *The Independence of the Spanish-American Republics*. Philadelphia, Ferris, Leach, 1903.

⁴ New York, Columbia University Publications, 1915.

⁵ *Op. cit.*

⁶ Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1899.

⁷ *The Lopez Expeditions to Cuba 1848-1851*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1915.

⁸ *The Relations of the United States and Spain, Diplomacy*. New York, Scribner's, 1909. *The United States and Spain; The Spanish American War*. *Ibid.*, 1911.

⁹ Washington, The American Historical Association, 1916.

Bulwer Treaty,¹⁰ and W. R. Thayer's lives of Hay and Roosevelt.¹¹ The chapter on French Intervention in Mexico the author permitted to stand virtually as it appeared in 1900, without any reference to Genaro García's several volumes of documents relating to the period,¹² or to John Musser's monograph, *The Establishment of Maximilian's Rule in Mexico*.¹³ And so the illustrations might be continued.

The new chapters lay themselves open in a measure to the same criticism. Can the Caribbean policy of the United States be adequately treated without referring to C. L. Jones's work¹⁴ on the subject, or to F. A. Ogg's *National Progress, 1907-1917*?¹⁵ Should not the discussion of Pan-Americanism have contained some reference to E. E. Robinson and V. J. West's *The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson*,¹⁶ to contemporary documents in *The American Journal of International Law*,¹⁷ or to the splendid monograph recently published by a student of John Bassett Moore?¹⁸ Should not the chapter on the Monroe Doctrine call attention to the rather voluminous recent literature on the subject,¹⁹ or at least cite Professor A. B. Hart's large volume?²⁰ Moreover, is it possible to write any of these chapters satisfactorily without a more thorough use of the Hispanic American productions relating to the topics?²¹

This neglect of recent contributions upon various phases of the field covered can hardly fail to limit the scope of the book, and in spite of the otherwise sound scholarship of the author and his careful use of the primary materials at his disposal, it will possibly result in provincial

¹⁰ Ann Arbor, The Political Science Association, 1910.

¹¹ *The Life and Letters of John Hay*. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin, 1917. *Theodore Roosevelt, An Intimate Biography*. *Ibid.*, 1919.

¹² *Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de Méjico*. Mexico, Librería de la Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1905 ff. Vols. 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33.

¹³ Menasha, Wis., George Banta Publishing Co., 1918.

¹⁴ *Caribbean Interests of the United States*. New York, D. Appleton, 1916.

¹⁵ New York, Harper's, 1918.

¹⁶ New York, Macmillan, 1917.

¹⁷ Volume 10 and Supplement, *passim*; volume 11, *passim*.

¹⁸ J. B. Lockey. *Pan-Americanism: Its Beginnings*. New York, Macmillan, 1920.

¹⁹ Probably the best bibliography on the subject is H. B. Meyer, *List of References on the Monroe Doctrine*. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1919.

²⁰ *The Monroe Doctrine; An Interpretation*. Boston, Little, Brown, 1916.

²¹ For a list of some of these writers see Lockey, *op. cit.*, and the bibliographies in the various issues of the HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

and often incorrect conclusions. Investigation has probably not yet reached the point where these defects can be fully appreciated, but it is not difficult even now to point out limitations in the scope of the work. For instance, no reference is made to the more than fifty years of intercourse between Anglo and Spanish Americans before the revolt of the latter; no adequate discussion of the beginnings of established diplomatic intercourse between the United States and other American republics is presented; and apparently too little attention is given to the aid furnished by the people of the United States to their southern neighbors in their struggle for independence. Moreover, one could have desired a more thorough treatment of the relations of the United States and Mexico since 1848, a more adequate discussion of the mediation of the former country in Hispanic American disputes, and a fuller treatment of the evolution and significance of Pan-Americanism.

After all has been said, it must be admitted, however, that Dr. Latané's work is very important since it is really the only thing in existence which attempts to give anything like a connected account of the relations of the United States and Hispanic America. It may still be too early to expect a more exhaustive study even from a scholar of his reputation. The historical public may well accept the book gladly, but not without regret because of the failure of the author to present what under more propitious circumstances he might have been capable of doing, a volume constituting almost the final word in this field.

University of Chicago.

J. FRED RIPPY.

Atlas America Latina; a Geographic, Economic and Commercial Atlas of Mexico, Central America, West Indies and South America Presenting a Series of new Maps, Commercial Charts and Descriptive Data of the twenty Latin American Republics Compiled from the most recent Surveys, and the Field Notes of Scientists and Explorers, and the best Latin American Authorities. (New York: General Drafting Co., Inc. [c1919]. Pp. 196. 21 commercial charts; 35 maps; index. \$20.00.)

Though the *Atlas America*, as shown by its long subtitle, lays special stress upon commercial matters, this is a work that will be welcome to historical students and can be used in the classroom. The subtitle appears in Spanish and Portuguese as well as in English, thus indicating that the volume is designed for use not alone in the United States and other English speaking countries but also in all the other countries of the American continents, Spain, and Portugal.

The introduction, which is printed also in the three languages, states that "In presenting this Atlas of Latin America the publishers have attempted to place before the peoples of the Americas better means for a more complete understanding of the opportunities for closer commercial cooperation". Following the introduction, which is signed by the president of the General Drafting Co., Inc., O. G. Lindberg, is an article by William C. Wells, chief statistician of the Pan American Union, entitled "Trading with Latin America", also presented in three languages. This deals in general with the monetary systems of the various countries, tariffs, weights and measures, language, the market, qualities, selling and advertising, the salesman, samples, credit, and packing.

Following this excellent article, each country is treated separately, data being presented for each on geography, topography and climate; population and language; religion and education; immigration; principal ports and harbors; transportation facilities; products and industries; and the monetary system. "This information", it is stated in the introduction, "has been gathered from the most authentic sources, the various publications of the governments, and the most recent reports of investigations by persons skilled in the treatment of these subjects". Unfortunately these descriptions are presented only in English and the language of the country discussed instead of in the three languages as is the preceding material. A list of references used in this compilation is appended, and shows a wide range of materials consulted. More use might have been made of the publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and mention should have been made of that fact if the excellent files of the Latin American Division of that Bureau were consulted. The list would have presented a better appearance and been more useful had more complete bibliographical data been given.

The charts are distinctly of value. On one general chart is shown by graphic representation the total commerce between Hispanic America and the United States; while for each country separately is shown its commercial growth (including total exports and imports, and imports from and exports to, the United States). The period 1910-1917 is covered in these charts and space is left so that the representation may be carried annually through the year 1923.

There are eight special maps, namely, a map of the world showing trade routes, etc.; a key map numbered according to the last 29 maps; one map showing the winds and natural vegetation; two maps showing

temperature and rainfall; and two maps showing principal products—the first agricultural and the second mineral. The first of the two latter would have been more convenient to use had the various products been represented by numbers instead of by an attempted pictorial representation of the product. The second uses chemical symbols in part and pictorial representation in part. The last of this series of special maps is one showing language areas.

The 29 maps corresponding to the key map show the Hispanic territory in detail, and it is claimed in the introduction that they “constitute a new and comprehensive map of Latin America, containing geographical data hitherto unpublished”. These maps are printed in good colors and are easy of consultation. The necessity of following the key map prevents the portrayal in a number of instances of the whole of a given country on one sheet, but this is not a serious drawback. The addition of legends to the various maps would have been useful. The maps are followed by a geographical index (pp. 181–196) which enhances the value of the volume.

The Atlas should have a wide use among all classes interested in Hispanic America. It should be noted that the form “Hispanic” would have been better than “Latin”. Portions of the text, which is generally of excellent appearance, show careless presswork, which it is hoped will be avoided in a second issue of this work.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

The Mythology of All Races: Latin-American. By HARTLEY BURR ALEXANDER. (Boston: Marshall Jones Company, 1920. Pp. xiii, 424. \$6.00.)

This work forms volume XI. of the important series which the Marshall Jones Company has been publishing for some years. Like the other volumes of the set, this is a beautiful piece of book-making, a great credit to both the author and the publisher. Mr. A. Marshall Jones, head of the house which issues the “Mythology”, is a man who is willing to undergo much anxiety and to make many efforts for the achievement of an ideal, and the excellence and value of his series well merits all his endeavors.

Professor Alexander presents in his volume on Hispanic American mythology a scholarly review of all the myths of the aboriginal peoples of America south of the Rio Grande. As he himself points out in the first sentence of his Introduction, “There is an element of obvious in-

congruity in the use of the term 'Latin American' to designate the native Indian myths of Mexico and of Central and South America". But Alexander justifies his use of that term by pointing out that there is no other geographical term which embraces the vast region of which he treats. One would suggest "Hispanic American" were it not for the fact that it would be equally incongruous.

The first chapter summarizes Antillean mythology. This is well done, but the material itself is naturally not so fascinating as that which refers to the more highly developed peoples.

Chapter two gives the best panoramic view of the remarkably complex pantheon of ancient Mexico, with all the fables pertaining to it known to the present writer. The great gods of the Aztecs, Huitzilopochtli, Tezcatlipoca, Quetzalcoatl, Tlaloc, and Chalchiuhtlicue, are all presented in such a way that one can grasp the whole spiritual significance of the Aztec civilization. Horror and gory rites are its chief attributes. Quetzalcoatl, "the Green-Feather Snake" alone is a sympathetic personality. As he was said to have been an aged white man with a long beard, the priests sought to identify him with St. Thomas, the Apostle. Later, the priests also claimed to find traces of the apostolic voyager in many other parts of Hispanic America. Quetzalcoatl was said by the ancient Mexicans to have been a good ruler of the pre-Aztec city of Tollan. He taught the people many of the arts of life and showed them how to perform many rites. His name associates him with the plumed serpent who so often in many American regions was symbolic of celestial god-hood. He was far less sanguinary than most of the other Aztec gods, and he was, besides, a penance-imposing deity.

Plentiful material is provided in the third chapter for forming an idea of other points regarding Mexican beliefs. Cosmogony, calendar, legendary history, migration myths and surviving paganism are all ably dealt with. The last point has a sociological aspect which will interest Manuel Gamio and other Mexican sociologists who are studying racial problems in that country.

Chapter four discusses the mythology of Yucatan with equal thoroughness. The account of Kukulcan, the Maya counterpart of Quetzalcoatl, is especially good. Suggestive data regarding the cultural connections between the Mexicans and the Mayas of Yucatan are also provided. It is likewise made clear that the Mayas were noticeably less bloody and horrible than the Aztecs.

The most important part of the fifth chapter, which treats of Central American mythology, is that which describes the *Popol Vuh*. Brinton called this body of myths the American Rig-Veda, and that well describes it. The four parts of the *Popol Vuh* embody all the lore of the Quiché and Cakchiquel, describing in sonorous language the doings of gods, men, and the elements.

Chapter six, describing the myths of the Andean North (Colombia and Ecuador) is as good as it could have been in 1916. The fact that the book was completed in November of that year here tells against it. Alexander blindly follows the history of Juan de Velasco, and consequently reproduces that Jesuit's historical faults with regard to the pre-conquest peoples of Ecuador. The frailty of Velasco's history was revealed by Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño. Indeed, the recent work of Jijón, Larrea, von Buchwald, Uhle, and others of the Quito group of historians seems to be unknown to Professor Alexander. This is a pity.

The seventh chapter, "The Andean South", describes the mythology of the vast area ruled by the Inca of Cuzco. The several geographical, cultural, and intellectual groupings of religions and myths are clearly traced. But here, as in the preceding chapter, Professor Alexander has failed to keep up with the latest events in Andean archaeology. He could hardly be expected to know about Julio C. Tello's wonderful work at Chavín and other parts of Ancachs Department in Peru during 1918 and 1919, but he ought to have been able to find my own recent chronological material which is far better than that of mine which he does use, and he fails to refer to two or three important things by Uhle. Neither is the work of Baron Erland Nordenskiöld used. This is in very large measure compensated for, however, by the extreme skill with which all the different sorts of cults are criticized. If any adverse comment can be made, it is that Alexander has not pointed out explicitly enough the fact that the Viracocha-cult is both older and loftier than that of the Sun. But this is counterbalanced by the value of the author's contribution to our knowledge of the symbolism of the figures found on objects of the pre-Inca Tiahuanaco civilization.

The following three chapters discuss the myths of the lower-cultured regions of South America.

Enough has been said to show that this is an admirably prepared work of the first importance for all students of the ancient cultures of this hemisphere. As a few bibliographical short-comings have been noted, it is only fair to state that the bibliographical material is on the whole good. One other point is that such bi-partite names as Villa-

gutierre Sotomayor, Vargas Machuca, Lafone Quevedo, Ruiz de Montoya, Vicuña Cifuentes, etc., are correctly listed under the first part of the name. This encourages one to hope that perhaps the North American public is beginning to learn that a man named Juan Fulano y Sotano is called either Señor Fulano y Sotano or Señor Fulano, and that to call him Señor Sotano is to imply that his mother was not married.

A word should be said about the illustrations of this book. They are beautifully made. In most cases they really illustrate. Of the forty-two plates three or four, notably Plate XXIX, are far from being novel. The plate referred to is borrowed (with due acknowledgments) from Joyce. It never was a very good illustration, and it has now been going the rounds for some years. Had Alexander searched in our museums he could have found some un-reproduced vase-paintings of boats which would have been more interesting. It is too bad that he has not seen the work of Horacio H. Urteaga, regarding pre-Columbian navigation in Peru. But here, again, there is ample compensation. Plate XXXIII, an exquisitely colored plate, represents an unpublished design on one of the important Nasca fabrics in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

In short, this is a book with a few faults, none of them serious, and many good qualities. Of the latter, completeness of treatment, conciseness, and good documentation are the most noticeable. It is a book which is quite indispensable to all who deal with pre-Columbian America.

PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

The Life and Times of Henry Gassaway Davis, 1823-1916. By CHARLES M. PEPPER. (New York: The Century Co., 1920. Pp. xi, 318. \$4.00.)

Mr. Pepper has produced an excellent biography of Mr. Davis, the West Virginian Senator and builder of railroads. The narrative is told simply with no artificial embellishing to give it that smart tone that is so characteristic of much of the present-day writing. Mr. Pepper is concerned chiefly in presenting various facts to his public, and this he has done in an interesting manner.

The only parts of the work that concern this REVIEW are those portions showing the connection of Mr. Davis with Hispanic America. Consequently, mention will be made here only of the seventh and

eighth chapters—the first of which discusses the first four Pan American conferences and Mr. Davis's connection therewith, and the second the Pan American Railway.

Mr. Davis was a delegate from the United States to the first four Pan American conferences: namely that called in 1889 at Washington; that of 1901, called at the City of Mexico by Mexico; the third called in 1906 at Rio de Janeiro by the Brazilian Government; and that called in 1910 at Buenos Aires by the Argentinian government. In all four the impress of his personality was felt through the seriousness with which he entered into the consideration of the questions before the conference, and by his earnest work in the various committees in which he participated either as chairman or member. At the conference in Mexico, which was attended by a brilliant coterie of delegates from the various countries participating therein, he would have been elected permanent chairman of the body against his will, but he refused the honor, as he believed rightly that it should go to a Mexican.

The first conference is memorable for Blaine's opening address, in which it was declared that the conference "will permit no secret understanding on any subject, but will frankly publish to the world all its conclusions"—a true American ideal. This conference is also remarkable as the starting point of the Pan American Union, for the Committee on Customs and Regulations, of which Mr. Davis was a member, recommended the establishment of a Bureau of American Republics, its first name. In all four conferences, Mr. Davis took a constructive part, and was not sparing of his time to make them a success.

He was especially interested in the construction of a Pan American Railway, and devoted considerable attention from year to year to this project, which he confidently expected to see realized before his death. His reports on the project, as might be expected, were practical, sound, and convincing. It was largely due to him that Mr. Pepper was sent, with official recognition from the United States, to all the Hispanic American countries, to work in the interests of the Pan American Railway.

The reader will close this part of the volume with the conviction that both Hispanic America and the United States owe much to Mr. Davis for his patient, constructive work for the rapprochement of the nations of the Americas.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Trozos Selectos. Selected and edited with questions, exercises, outlines, notes, and vocabulary, by ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ AND JOSEPH M. PURDIE. (New York: Henry Holt and Company, [c1919]. Pp. viii, 280.)

This volume, compiled and edited by two members of the teaching force of the United States Naval Academy, is fittingly dedicated to Mr. Archer M. Huntington, the founder of the Hispanic Society of America, who has done so much to stimulate the study of the Spanish language and literature in the United States. While primarily intended for the study of the Spanish language, a number of the selections are of historic interest. Four of these are by Emilio Castelar, namely: "Las Naves de Colón"; "Descubrimiento de América—El día de la Partida"; "La abolición de la Esclavitud en Puerto Rico"; and the "Rendición de Granada". The selections considered generally are well made and the volume is excellently edited.

Colección General de Documentos relativos a las Islas Filipinas existentes en el Archivo de Sevilla. Publicada por la Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas, Tomo II (1519). (Barcelona: Imprenta de la Viuda de Luis Tasso, 1919. Pp. vii, 359, 1 leaf. Facsimiles. 15 pesetas.)

The printing of the second volume of this important series, which is very important for the history of Spanish colonization, was finished, according to the colophon, on May 31, 1919. In all ways, it continues the high standard set by the first volume of the series (see the review of that volume in the issue of this REVIEW for August, 1919). The thoroughness with which the publication of the documents is being carried out is evidenced by the note in the fore part of the volume to document no. 78, to the effect that close search in the archives has failed to locate a letter of the king dated July 26, 1519, referred to in the document, and which directs that Ruy Faleiro should not accompany the expedition.

Document no. 47 of the collection, namely, "Detailed relation of the expenses incurred in fitting out the fleet of Magellan" is concluded and 38 additional documents presented, all for the year 1519. These refer for the most part directly to Magellan's fleet. They are as follows: Doc. 48, Royal cedula increasing Juan Rodríguez Mafra's salary by 6,000 maravedís annually for the time he is on the expedition (March 10). Doc. 49, Royal cedula authorizing the officials of the Casa de Contratación to allow goods to the value of 4,000 ducats to be loaded

in the fleet by the merchants desiring to do so (March 10). Doc. 50, Royal cedula ordering an investigation in regard to the whereabouts of goods carried by a vessel despatched to Brazil by Cristóbal de Haro six years previously (March 29). Docs. 51 and 52 Royal cedula appointing Juan de Cartagena respectively chief purveyor of the fleet and captain of one of the ships of the fleet (both March 30). Doc. 53, Royal cedula appointing Luis de Mendoza treasurer of the fleet (March 30). Doc. 54, Royal cedula appointing Gaspar de Quesada captain of one of the vessels of the fleet (April 6). Doc. 55, Royal cedula directing that Juan de Cartagena continue to receive his salary as an official of the royal house even during his absence (April 6). Doc. 56, Royal cedula authorizing Cristóbal de Haro to load goods to the value of 2,000 ducats in the fleets of Magellan and Gil González Dávila (April 6). Doc. 57, Royal cedula, ordering Cristóbal de Haro to go to Seville in accordance with the instructions given him by the Bishop of Burgos (April 6). Doc. 58, Letter from Captain Artieta to the king, advising that all the ships have left the port of Lequeitio except two which will leave very soon (April 11). Docs. 59, 60, and 61, consisting of royal cedula addressed to the officials of the Casa de Contratación—the first ordering that pilots who refuse to go with Magellan's fleet be forced to go (April 15); the second, ordering that Magellan's fleet be provided with all things specified without any shortage (April 15); and the third, directing that the despatch of the fleet be finished and that persons be sought who can load goods as discussed with Cristóbal de Haro, inasmuch as the royal treasury can not do so because of its necessities (April 18). Doc. 62, Interrogatory made of Magellan in order to prove that because of Juan de Aranda, Magellan had not requested as much for the fleet as he had resolved to ask (April 19). Doc. 63, Royal cedula directing the pilots and other officials of the fleet to obey the instructions given them for the voyage by the captains (April 19). Doc. 64, Royal cedula granting certain privileges to those going with the fleet (April 19). Docs. 65 and 66, Royal decrees, respectively appointing Gonzalo Gómez Espinosa alguacil mayor and Antonio de Coca accountant of the fleet (April 19). Doc. 67, Royal cedula granting a salary of 35,000 maravedís annually to Francisco Faleiro for his services in the preparation of the fleet for the Maluccas, which is to leave after that of Magellan (April 30). Doc. 68, Royal cedula, ordering that during Magellan's absence, his salary be paid to his wife (May 5). Doc. 69, Royal cedula directing that only 235 persons sail in the fleet; that before their departure Magellan and Faleiro declare the route

they intend to follow; and that the value of the excess powder and other supplies be paid them (May 5). Doc. 70, Royal cedula offering to grant the privileges of knighthood to the pilots and masters of the ships of Magellan's fleet (May 5). Doc. 71, Royal instructions given to Magellan and Faleiro (May 8). Doc. 72, Letter to the king from the pilots of the fleet requesting an increase of pay (June 30). Doc. 73, Letter from Carlos I. to the Portuguese king, requesting him not to execute the order to send out of Portugal one of Cristóbal de Haro's factors who had remained in Lisbon when Haro went to Spain in obedience to a royal summons (July 17). Doc. 74, Letter from Carlos I. to the queen of Portugal in regard to the same matter (July 17). Doc. 75, Royal cedula ordering Gerónimo Guerra to sail in the fleet at a salary of 30,000 maravedís (July 27). Doc. 76, Royal cedula directing that the twentieth part of the proceeds of the fleets of Magellan and of Gil González Dávila be set aside for the ransom of captives, and appointing Francisco de Valenzuela treasurer of such funds (August 6). Doc. 77, Investigation made at the instance of Magellan in order to prove that for lack of Spaniards in the fleet foreigners had to be accepted (August 9). Doc. 78, Investigation made because of the king's order excluding Faleiro from the fleet (August 9). Doc. 79, Magellan's will (August 24). Doc. 80, Royal cedula granting to Juan Rodríguez and others a coat of arms (September 23). Doc. 81, Royal cedula appointing Pedro de Abreo, a Portuguese, pilot of the Casa de Contratación with an annual salary of 25,000 maravedís (November 13). Doc. 82, Royal cedula authorizing Alonso Gutiérrez to load certain goods in the fleet (no date). Doc. 83, Memorandum given to the king by Magellan proving that the Moluccas belong to Spain (no date). Doc. 84, List and duties of the crews of Magellan's fleet (no date). Doc. 85, Relation concerning the men whom his Majesty ordered to sail in the fleet and the monthly pay of each (no date).

The documents, as a whole, show the care with which the preparations for the voyage were made, and illumine many points of this first stage of the expedition. Perhaps the most interesting are the 47th, which runs for 191 pages, the 69th, the 71st, the 77th, and the last three. Of the documents for 1519, twenty are here published for the first time, namely nos. 49, 50, 55-60, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 73-75, 81, 82, and 85. The rest were published, either in whole or in part, by Fernández de Navarrete, Medina, or Pastells, and extracts of some in Blair and Robertson. The documents are reproduced faithfully with all abbreviations and peculiarities, and apparently no pains have been

spared to make them exact in every particular. The reviewer believes that more annotation would be of service, but it is much to have these carefully reproduced documents, and he is aware that in a series of the size promised by this, as much as possible of the space must be kept for the documents themselves. Facsimile signatures are shown of N. de Artieta, Faleiro, Cristóbal de Haro, Estéban Gómez, León Pancado, Francisco Albo, Miguel de Rodas, and Juan de Acurio.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Brazil: a Study of Economic Conditions since 1913. By ARTHUR H. REDFIELD AND HELEN WATKINS. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Miscellaneous series, No. 86. Economic studies during the war compiled in the Bureau of Research and Statistics, War Trade Board. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920. Pp. 99. Paper. 15 cents.)

This pamphlet, in addition to various general features treated in the introductory note, has sections on agricultural products, minerals, forest products, manufactures, finance, and foreign trade. These are followed by a statistical bank statement, which appears as an appendix. The pamphlet is filled with valuable data.

The Economic Position of Argentina during the War. By L. BREWSTER SMITH, HARRY T. COLLINGS, AND ELIZABETH MURPHY. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Special Agents Series, No. 88, Economic studies during the war, compiled in the Bureau of Research and Statistics, War Trade Board. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920. Pp. 140. Map. 15 cents.)

This book consists of an introduction, somewhat general in tone, and sections in agricultural products, animals and animal products, forest products, mineral, manufacturing industries, transportation, Argentine foreign trade, and finance. The text is followed by a bibliographical list.

Construction Materials and Machinery in Brazil. By W. W. EWING, Trade Commissioner. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Special Agents Series, No. 192. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920. Pp. 96. Illustrations. Paper. 15 cents.)

This investigation after a general introduction, is divided into the following sections: Specific fields for construction materials; particular

materials and equipment; and commercial practices and requirements. This is followed by a summary as a conclusion, and by an appendix containing certain statistical and bibliographical information.

Commercial Travelers' Guide to Latin America. By ERNEST B. FILINGER, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Miscellaneous series, No. 89. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920. With maps in separate portfolio. Pp. 542. Cloth. \$1.35, including maps.)

This is one of the most notable publications recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Although much of it was compiled as early as 1918, it has only lately come from the press. In consequence of general advancing prices throughout the world, some of the data is already out of date, namely, the cost of passenger fares to the various Hispanic American countries, which is too low. The volume contains exactly the kind of information needed by the commercial traveler—general data relative to each Hispanic American country, and specific data covering matters a business man should know. There is a list of the important cities and towns of each country with detailed information that will save considerable time to the person using this volume. The maps are neatly arranged, and are, on the whole, excellent, although they contain a few errors. This volume should be useful to teachers and students as well as to business men interested in Hispanic America.

NOTES AND COMMENT

A NEW DEPARTURE IN FOREIGN TRADE STUDY

What is believed to be a unique step in the inter-educational movement between the Hispanic American countries and the United States took place this summer when a number of the students of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University visited the city of Havana, Cuba, devoting themselves for ten weeks to the study of Spanish and the economic conditions of the island. So far as is known this is the first time that students in a North American university have visited a Spanish American country with this end in view and this expedition marks a forward stride in the promotion of understanding and sympathy between these countries.

The trip was initiated by a number of the students of the school, who wished to continue through the summer months their studies along the lines referred to. For this purpose the various cities in the Spanish-speaking countries were considered, and it was finally decided that Havana offered the greatest advantages because of its proximity to the United States and the immense amount of commerce transacted between the two countries. It was made possible through the hearty cooperation and enthusiastic support of Rev. Edmund J. Walsh, Dean of the School of Foreign Service, who made all arrangements with the college in Havana and assisted in many other ways in overcoming the various difficulties encountered. It was found that none of the schools in Havana offered a summer course, but arrangements were made with the Colegio Belén, whereby instructors would be assigned and the educational facilities of the school placed at the disposal of the American students—this notwithstanding the fact that the school had been closed for the summer.

A great deal of interest in the proposed expedition was displayed by the Cuban representatives in Washington, who provided letters of introduction to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of Education.

Colegio Belén is a Jesuit school which was founded more than a hundred years ago. Its curriculum corresponds to that of the preparatory schools in this country, although many college subjects are also given. The standards are high and the instruction excellent.

Upon arrival in Havana every consideration and courtesy was extended to the students by the authorities of the college. The dormitories being closed for the summer, desirable and reasonable quarters were procured for them, hours and classes assigned, and all educational and research facilities placed at their disposal. Four hours class work in Spanish per week had been prescribed by the authorities of Georgetown, and the remainder of the time was left largely to the initiative of the students, the idea being to spend a great deal of time in actual practice in the language and investigation of the economic conditions of the island. A thoroughly competent Spanish instructor was provided by the authorities of Belén. The time spent in class was not devoted to academic discussion of the grammar, but was utilized to give the students a thorough mastery of pronunciation and in ear training. This was accomplished through reading aloud and writing at dictation, combined with conversation on various subjects, especial attention being given to pronunciation and construction.

Before leaving Washington a specific economic subject was assigned for his personal investigation to each of the five students making the trip. The subjects included "Port Facilities of Havana", "Natural Resources of Cuba", "Banking and Financing", etc., a thesis of not less than three thousand words being required on the subject selected. Academic credits were allowed by the University for this special summer work both in Spanish and economics.

During the entire stay on the island, all the various people with whom the members of the party came in contact displayed great interest in the purpose of their visit and a willingness at all times to cooperate and assist in any way possible, both with the language and in explanation of conditions on the island.

Until very recently the tide of students has all been in one direction, namely from the Hispanic American countries to the United States. There is hardly a college or university that does not number among its student body a number of young men or women from our southern neighbors. This has been of great advantage in the dissemination of North American ideas and customs in these countries, and has contributed largely to the growth of friendship and understanding of the United States. However, a number of factors makes it evident that in the future the flow will not be in one direction only. The enormous expansion of the foreign commerce of the United States which has greatly stimulated interest in foreign trade has led to the establishment of departments and courses in many American universities and colleges,

where men will be systematically prepared to undertake the duties of this, to us, new profession. The increased interest displayed in the economic possibilities of the Spanish American countries, and the diffusion of Pan-Americanism in all of the countries of the Western hemisphere augur well for a steady growth in the commercial relations between this country and the Hispanic American republics.

It seems therefore inevitable that there will be an increasing number who each year will go to Hispanic America from this country, not as business men or trade envoys, but as students, and who will return not alone with impressions of the trade possibilities and natural resources, but with a better understanding and appreciation of the peoples and customs. This expedition of the Students of Georgetown School of Foreign Service to Cuba marks the first step and it is believed that within a few years such trips will form part of the established curriculum of all schools devoted to foreign trade.

PAUL P. STEINTORF.

THE PORT CONGESTION AT HAVANA

A very satisfactory method of adjusting economic difficulties of international importance was recently tried by the governments and business interests of the United States and Cuba. For some time, especially since the beginning of the present year, the port of Havana has suffered from shipping congestion. This is due to strikes, railroad congestion, customs difficulties, lack of sufficient wharves and warehouses, and other causes. The latest unofficial estimate places the number of vessels in the harbor at 120, some of which have been awaiting discharge since April or May. Lighters are crowded with merchandise which may be entirely lost if there should be a hurricane.

This situation has had serious effects on the commercial relations between the United States and Cuba. The Secretary of Commerce of the United States was anxious to assist in the restoration of normal conditions. He therefore appointed a commission of 17 experts representing the State Department, the Department of Commerce, United States Shipping Board, and shipping and railroad lines. The President of Cuba cabled an invitation for this commission to come to Havana. On its arrival there on July 31, President Menocal appointed a Cuban committee of five members, whose Chairman was Gen. Eugenio Sánchez Agramonte, Secretary of Commerce, Labor, and Industry. The two committees worked in close cooperation and drew up a set of

recommendations that were presented to the President on August 13. The latter promised to do everything possible to cause these recommendations to be put into immediate effect. It is believed that if these necessary steps are taken the congestion will be considerably relieved. The strike situation, however, continues serious, and normal conditions will not be met for some time.

The relations between the committee representing the United States and the Cuban committee and Cuban government officials were very friendly. The viewpoint of all was that the United States was interested only in making suggestions that would lead to mutual advantage. This method of adjusting difficulties in a businesslike way would seem to be far more satisfactory than diplomatic overtures.

A copy of the recommendations presented to President Menocal is given below.

THOMAS R. TAYLOR.

JOINT CUBAN AMERICAN COMMISSION ON EXISTING CONGESTION IN THE PORT OF HAVANA

The Executive Committee of the American Commission and the Cuban Commission, which have met to consider and recommend measures for relieving the congestion in the Port of Havana, having made a thorough study of the situation, at a number of sessions, unanimously agree to recommend that, in order to relieve the existing congestion in the Port of Havana and to enable importers and merchants to take prompt delivery of their cargo from the piers, wharves or warehouses in the litoral, the following emergency measures, none of which are contrary to the Customs regulations in force, be adopted:

First: Extension of *quedan* to all classes of merchandise, permitting despatch upon request of the importers in either partial lots or total shipment.

Second: The privilege of partial despatch be granted, permitting the withdrawal of part of the shipment and basing the duties upon the assessment or appraisal of sample packages, to the extent of about ten per cent.

Third: That the Customs eliminate minor restrictions, as far as possible, so as to facilitate the granting of *quedan* to all classes of merchandise.

Fourth: That partial clearance and delivery of shipments be allowed at the request of consignee, as soon as such merchandise is reported ready for delivery, not subjecting such cases to the procedure of article 172 of the Customs regulations, but only to provisional procedure, in order that the goods so requested may be immediately despatched.

Fifth: That merchandise, other than dry goods, notions, etc., not requiring special examination by the Customs, be cleared and despatched in the place in which same is discharged from vessel or other water craft, and that such merchandise be duly classified at that place.

Sixth: That the Government authorize the discharge to and place under Customs supervision any and all piers, wharves or warehouses in the harbor

which may be used for the discharge of merchandise in accordance with Customs regulations.

Seventh: That the Collector of customs be directed to immediately dispose of all merchandise now held in store pending sale in accordance with articles 107, 108 and 109 of the Customs regulations.

Eighth: (a) That the Government allow the establishment of bonded warehouses of any of the classes mentioned in the existing Customs regulations, so as to make available additional room for storage of goods now on piers, wharves and warehouses in the litoral, and

(b) That it authorize and designate private warehouses, stores, etc., as bonded warehouses, and permit the deposit therein of merchandise subject to duty, according to the provisions of articles 185 and 186 of the Custom regulations.

Ninth: That the Government commandeer any public property that may be available for the purpose of storing merchandise and have any such property bonded under the Customs regulations.

Tenth: That in cases where merchandise despatched by quedan is not removed by the owner within the 48-hour period, as prescribed in the Customs regulations, same shall be subject to the provisions contained in article 116 of the Customs regulations.

Eleventh: (a) That the Government issue a call to all importers, brokers and others to cooperate with the Government in its efforts to relieve the actual congestion of the Port and wharves, by removing immediately from the piers, wharves and warehouses located in the litoral, whether public or belonging to private corporations, into which direct discharge of freight from vessels is made, all merchandise that should be removed under the Customs house regulations; and

(b) That when issuing such call, the Government notify importers, brokers and others that, after a period of fifteen days from date, articles 116 and 107, 108 and 109 of the Customs regulations will be strictly applied to all merchandise on all government and private wharves and piers at the Port of Havana.

The following recommendations designed to bring relief to congested shipping conditions at Havana harbor were proposed by the American committee, but were not adopted by the joint action of the Cuban and American Commission:

Paragraph 11 (a). That the Government shall issue call to all importers, brokers, merchants and others, to remove immediately all merchandise from piers, wharves and warehouses located within the litoral into which discharge of merchandise from vessels or other water craft is made.

(b) That the Government in issuing such call shall advise owners that if such merchandise is not removed by them from the litoral within fifteen (15) days from date of this call, that the Collector of customs shall take possession thereof as unclaimed.

(c) That if such merchandise is not removed by the owners within this 15-day period, the Collector of customs shall, at the expense of the merchandise, cause it to be removed to warehouses or other places of storage, designated by the Government as available and suitable for such storage.

(d) Merchandise designated in sub-paragraph (c) shall, upon the expiration of the 15-day period provided in notice, immediately become subject to storage charges to be collected by the Government in accordance with Treasury Department Circular No. 11, February 1, 1908.

(e) In case merchandise is not removed from designated warehouses within statutory period, Collector of Customs shall take steps to dispose of same in the manner prescribed in chapter VIII, article 116 of the Customs regulations.

Paragraph 12. Merchandise discharged to piers, wharves or warehouses within the litoral, subsequent to this notice, and not withdrawn within the usual free time period granted by established dock regulations, shall immediately become subject to provisions of subparagraphs (c), (d) and (e) in Paragraph 11.

Paragraph 13. Until such time as the lighters in the harbor have discharged their present cargoes, there shall be set aside for their exclusive use for discharge of cargo, wharves additional to those already so used. This will facilitate their discharge and prevent destruction of property that might occur in case of severe storms.

Paragraph 14. That in order to carry out the emergency measures recommended herein, a highly competent Port Director or Port Commission be appointed by the Government with full authority to coordinate port activities and to employ and enforce such other lawful and practical measures as will result in relieving existing port congestion, thereby insuring an early restoration of an uninterrupted flow of traffic in and out of the port.

The Joint Commission further considers that the present capacity of the public docks of Havana is not in proportion to the increasing traffic of the Port, and that, for this reason, any circumstance that produces an interruption in the movement of cargo will bring about a congestion of the wharves.

It likewise considers that the lack of spacious public warehouses for merchandise classed under General Order, is one of the principal causes of the existing congestion, since it is evident that the moderate rates charged by the private wharves induce many importers to leave their merchandise there until they are able to effect their sale.

In consequence, the Commission considers that it is absolutely indispensable that the Government undertake the construction of additional wharves or the enlargement of those now existing, and that it proceed to build, in the business district, large warehouses for the storage of merchandise classed under General Order.

Done in Havana, on the eleventh of August, nineteen hundred and twenty, in the English and Spanish languages.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION TO BE HELD IN LIMA

It is reported from the United States Consulate at Lima, Peru, that a concession has been granted to a Mr. H. S. Dickey of New York, who represents various large American interests, to establish an Exposition in the City of Lima in celebration of the Centenary of Peruvian independence. The main points of the concession are that Mr. Dickey obli-

gates himself to secure all the exhibits for the exposition; to construct the necessary pavilions, gardens, etc., using steel in the construction of the buildings, and he must sell the buildings to the government of Peru after the closing of the Exposition, at an appraised price if the government desires to buy them. The government grants Mr. Dickey the use of seventy hectares of land adjacent to the City of Lima for exposition purposes. It will also solicit authority for the free entry of foreign materials, exhibits, etc., used for, and in, the Exposition, and Mr. Dickey must begin work on the Exposition four months after the signing of the contract. The Exposition is to begin on July 28, 1921, and will expire on July 31, 1922, at which time the concession terminates.

As the Peruvian government expects to construct a larger Agricultural School on this land, they have, therefore, included that proviso in the concession, so that they can purchase the pavilions built thereon, and a government engineer will supervise all the work. The concessionaire cannot transfer this contract without the authority of the Peruvian government.

In his petition for the granting of this concession, Mr. Dickey obligates himself to expend the sum of at least 20,000,000 soles (or approximately \$10,000,000). This would be an exceptionally good opportunity for an exhibition of American machinery of all classes, especially agricultural. Peru's greatest wealth is in her agriculture, and it, therefore, would be very advantageous to the American manufacturers of agricultural machinery, and the manufacturers of sugar refining plants to have firstclass exhibits. Most of the sugar making machinery in the past has been imported from Great Britain, and large orders are being placed today for more. Very little American machinery of this class has been used.

The government of Peru also obligates itself to invite exhibitors from all nations to be represented at this Exposition.

Dr. Harry Erwin Bard, adviser to the Minister of Public Instruction of Peru, recently returned to this country from Lima, Peru, for the purpose of obtaining teachers and other officials for the educational work in Peru. Of the new system being inaugurated by the Peruvian government, Dr. Bard says:

There will be put in operation in Peru at the beginning of the next school year, commencing about March 1st next, the new School Law enacted on June

30th last. This law provides for a constructive reorganization of the school system of Peru from the primary grade to the university. In this very important and responsible work the Government of Peru desires to secure the cooperation of a number of experienced specialists from abroad.

The following are positions of an administrative character primarily provided for in the new law for which competent specialists are desired: Regional Director of Schools (three), Director of Examinations and Studies, Director of School Libraries and Museums, Director of Schoolhouse Construction, Director of University Student Center, Director of Superior School of Pedagogical Sciences, Director of Superior School of Industrial Arts, Director of Superior School of Commerce.

Competent specialists are required also for five or six teaching positions in the University of Technical Schools in Lima and for some fifteen teaching positions in Secondary schools in different parts of the Republic.

Relative to these positions it may be said for the benefit of those interested that they are all positions of responsibility and of unusual opportunity for creative service. Men of good ability and adequate professional or technical as well as academic training are required. A knowledge of Spanish, which is the official language of Peru, will not be required for appointment to any of these positions if the academic training involves a sufficient grounding in other Latin languages to give promise of a ready mastery of Spanish in the degree necessary for successful work.

The position of Regional Director corresponds fairly well to that of Commissioner of Education or Superintendent of Public Instruction in the more important States of this country. The Republic of Peru is divided into three divisions or regions, each with its own local legislative body. A Regional Director will be in full charge of all the public primary and secondary schools of each one of these three regions, with the personnel of all these schools directly responsible to him. He appoints and assigns to duty all teachers under his jurisdiction. Each Regional Director will have the number of assistants needed for the proper inspection and supervision of the schools of his region.

The Directors of Examination and Studies, School Libraries and Museums, and of Schoolhouse Construction are members of the staff of the Director General of Instruction, and the work of each is national in scope. The first of these Directors is also President of the National Examining Board under which examinations for completing primary and also secondary school work and for certificates of teachers are conducted, and will direct the studies necessary to the preparation of satisfactory courses of study. The Director of School Libraries and Museums will have charge of all school supplies and will be responsible for building up useful libraries in all the schools of the Republic. A satisfactory circulating library is to be established at once under his direction, with a view to reaching not only teachers and pupils but also as many as possible of the general reading public outside the school. A special fund has been provided for schoolhouse construction, and it is the plan to push forward as rapidly as possible the construction of new modern schoolhouses wherever needed. A uniform plan is to be adopted for houses for primary schools, and it is expected that once the plans are completed construction forces may be organized in the different provinces and the construction of schoolhouses may be carried on in

various parts of the Republic at one time. All this work will be under the direction of the Director of Schoolhouse Construction, who will also be responsible for the selection and acquisition of suitable school sites. These Directors will have the full cooperation of the Regional Directors in the discharge of their important functions.

It should be clear that the Supreme Government of Peru exercises an effective control, subject to the provisions of the School Law over the whole educational system of the country, through the Minister of Public Instruction who is the official head of the system; but the educational administrators are responsible for the discharge of all educational functions of a professional character. The Director General of Instruction is the professional head of the system, to whom the Regional Directors report and under whose general supervision and instructions these discharge their official functions and duties. The Director General is also the head of the central office and is responsible for the organization of this office and has the general supervision of the work of the staff.

The Universities of Peru are autonomous institutions, and each is independent of the other except in the case of the University of San Marcos and the University of Technical Schools, both in Lima, provisions are made by which cooperation becomes an important feature. Each University is administered by a Council made up of the President or Rector and the Deans of the various Faculties, or in the case of the University of Technical Schools of the Rector and the Directors of the various Superior Schools. The Superior Schools which make up this University are those of Engineering, Agriculture, Pedagogical Sciences, Industrial Arts, and Commerce. The first two have been in operation for many years, the other three are newly founded. Important schools or special institutes function as annexes to some of these Superior Schools, which are in each case under the general direction and control of the Director. There is an important experiment station in connection with the Superior School of Agriculture and an important trade school which will function as an annex to the Superior School of Industrial Arts. The Superior School of Pedagogical Sciences will have demonstration schools of both secondary and primary grades.

The men chosen for the positions of Directors of the three new Superior Schools will be regarded as founders of these schools, and under the general control of the University Council of which they will be members will be responsible for the organization and work which is undertaken. The men chosen for the teaching positions in these schools will have the rank and title of *Catedrático principal*, which is the highest teaching rank in the universities. The Directors will have the same title, and will be expected to do teaching unless relieved by action of the Council.

The men chosen for the teaching positions in the secondary schools will have the title of Professor, and will be in charge of the special department for which each is chosen, as of commerce, of industrial arts, or of pedagogy. In some cases he may be assigned as Director or head of the school at the same time.

The University Student Center for which a Director is desired is a new Institution created with a view to developing among the students of the universities of Lima something of the activities and spirit which characterize the principal universities in this country. A tract of land is set aside sufficient for its needs and it will share in the distribution of the funds for higher instruction. The

Director will be the executive of a Board made up of the Director who presides, a member appointed by each of the Rectors of the two universities and one member elected by the students of each of these universities. Under the general control and authority of this Board the Director will have full charge of the work of the Center and will be responsible for the proper development of such interests and activities as appear to best meet the needs of the students for whom the Center has been created.

Dr. Jose Vasconcelos, who has been Rector of the University of Mexico since May of this year, is a man of very liberal ideas and one who is well known in the United States through his scholarly tastes and accomplishments. Dr. Vasconcelos has written a large number of articles on politico-economic topics, is a good administrator, and promises to give the National University a vigorous and capable administration. He has been largely engaged, since the inauguration of his work, in the coordination of the professional colleges of the University and brought a number of capable professional men into the faculty of the University.—CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.

A recent decree of President Huerta of Mexico has restored the portfolio of Minister of Education, which has been disestablished in Mexico since the time of former President Diaz. The nomination of an incumbent of this new portfolio has been left entirely to recognized educational authorities in Mexico, who have been identified with administrative work, and, to the time of going to press, the process of selection is still in progress.—CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.

Dr. Von Kleinschmidt of the University of Arizona made a trip to Mexico City in September of this year to inspect the national educational system and to work for the betterment of relations in educational matters between educational institutions of his state and those of Mexico. Dr. Von Kleinschmidt was impressed by the very fine spirit of hospitality shown by his Mexican hosts and by the progress in things educational that has been made there during the last two years. Dr. Von Kleinschmidt was entertained extensively while in Mexico.—CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City has well under way a project for the exchange of students between the universities and secondary schools of Mexico and the United States. This Chamber of Commerce has entered into negotiations with the leading universities

and technical schools of the United States and has on hand a number of scholarships valued at from \$300 to \$600. A campaign is now under way for the raising of a fund sufficient to supplement the amounts extended by the scholarships not given. It is planned, also, to place the majority of the students in secondary, commercial, and technical schools. The University of Mexico is cooperating in this matter and has recently nominated to the American Chamber of Commerce, six students, all of graduate standing, who will avail themselves of an equal number of scholarships provided by the University of Texas. The value of each of these scholarships is \$600. There is an increasing interest on the part of Mexicans of the better class in educating their children, both boys and girls, in the United States.—CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.

Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., of the University of Notre Dame, returned some little time ago from his trip to South America, and reports a busy but very interesting and enjoyable summer. On his way down the west coast, he visited schools in Lima, Arica, Iquique, and Antofagasta. He was only two days in Lima, a week in Valparaiso, and one day only in Santiago, Chile. His first contact with historical study came at the last-named place, where he had interviews with Sres. Errázuriz, Carlos Silva Cruz, Agustín S. Palma, and Professor Chapman. The new Biblioteca Nacional in course of construction at Santiago will give splendid historical facilities to Chile. At Buenos Aires, Father O'Hara met Drs. Molinari and Torres and other wellknown scholars. The Archivo Nacional Histórico and the Archivo de la Nación at Buenos Aires have excellent facilities for work and are well directed. In Buenos Aires, Father O'Hara visited two private collections, namely those of Dr. Farini and Sr. Enrique Peña, each of which has over 10,000 volumes. In Montevideo, Dr. Gustavo Gallinal of the Instituto Histórico, a comparatively new institution, has his work well organized and is enthusiastic over the future of historical study in Uruguay. At Montevideo, Father O'Hara renewed acquaintance with Sr. Marion Falcao, a fellow student of his at the Jesuit University in Montevideo, now associated with Dr. Gallinal; and had interviews with Drs. Juan Zorilla de San Martín and Luis Alberto de Herrera, both of whom are well known in the United States.

The main purpose for which Father O'Hara visited South America was to arrange for an exchange of students between the University of Notre Dame and institutions in that continent. Very satisfactory progress was made. A student from Notre Dame has entered the Uni-

versity of Buenos Aires and another will go to the Catholic University in Santiago in the coming March. Four young men returned with Father O'Hara, two of whom are from the last named institution, and one each from the Universities of Buenos Aires and Montevideo. It is expected that more graduates from Notre Dame will go to South America next year. These exchanges Father L'Hara rightly characterizes as an excellent form of Pan Americanism.

The American Council on Education, of which Dr. Capen is chairman, has appointed a committee to report on the rating of degrees from Hispanic American schools whose students might wish to enter United States institutions. The members of this committee are Professors Shepherd, Ames, Martin (of Leland Stanford, Jr.), Brandon, Sherrill, and Ynaz.

Dr. Percy A. Martin, of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, has over 130 students in his general course on Hispanic America. In his seminar, which is studying Hispanic American problems (mainly diplomatic), based on the material of the Branner Brazilian Library, he has eight enthusiastic and well trained students.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, formerly of the State Department, has succeeded Mr. John Barrett as Director of the Pan American Union. He brings to his task a thorough training and a deep knowledge of Hispanic America. Mr. Barrett has retired from the directorship after fifteen years in that office, but will still retain his interest in Hispanic America. He will establish permanent connections in Washington and elsewhere as a general counselor and special adviser on Pan American and other international affairs, but his immediate task will be that of assisting the government of Panama to work out plans for the establishment in Panama of a Pan American college of commerce.

The Pan American College of Commerce in Panama, of which mention was made in the preceding note, is expected to open in the early part of January, 1921. It is said that the student body will be drawn from the members of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other business organizations, from mercantile houses already engaged in foreign trade or desirous of entering the foreign field, and from educational institutions intending to establish courses of foreign trade as part of their regular curricula. Mr. John Barrett is president of the

advisory council of the new institution and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, director general of the Southern Commercial Congress, is executive director. It is planned to have two complete courses annually of about five months' duration each.

Following the example of the first so-called "Plattsburg" for Pan American Commerce, which was conducted in Washington, D. C., during the summer of 1920, a similar school, the second "Plattsburg", was opened in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 27 and continued in session until October 23. The school was held under the immediate auspices of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, but was inspired mainly by Dr. Clarence J. Owens and Mr. John Barrett.

Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, after many unavoidable delays, has at last reached the United States and is in Washington. His collection of books, of over 300 boxes, is now at the Library of the Catholic University of America, and, it is expected, will soon be available to scholars. The possession of this collection places the Catholic University of America in the front rank of Americana collections. Dr. Oliveira Lima, who will be custodian of the collection, has many plans for historical work. He finished recently a study on civilization, which is being used in Brazil as a textbook. This work has already been translated into Spanish and will soon be published in Buenos Aires. Considerable attention is given to the United States in this work. It is announced that Dr. Oliveira Lima will give an address during the coming conference of the American Historical Association.

Dr. Charles H. Cunningham, who has been in Mexico as Trade Commissioner for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been appointed Commercial Attaché to Spain for the above named bureau. Dr. Cunningham has recently returned to Washington and it is expected, will leave shortly for his new post. The *Mexican Financier and Petroleo* (Mexico City), for October 1, 1920, in commenting on Dr. Cunningham's departure from Mexico, says: "Mr. Cunningham was assigned to the Mexican work only a few months ago and has made an exceptional record for efficiency. He had previously spent considerable time in Spain and Latin America and has been trained in commerce work with the highest University degrees. It is a pity that he has been transferred from this post at a time when he was most useful to the business interests, native and foreign."

Professor Roscoe R. Hill has recently gone to Nicaragua as American resident member of the High Commission for that country—a body the duties of which relate to Nicaraguan finances. Mr. Hill, for the five years prior to his coming to Washington in May of this year as regional economist in the foreign trade adviser's office of the State Département, was in New Mexico—for three years as professor of history in the University of New Mexico and two years as president of the Spanish American Normal School.

Dr. Randolph G. Adams, who took his degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1920, is giving a course in Hispanic American history at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina. The course at present is only for juniors, seniors, and graduate students.

A Prohibition campaign has started in Central America and Mexico, and some journalists have entered the cause by lending their energy to the spread of propaganda. *Maranatha* is the foremost Prohibitionist organ in Costa Rica. This periodical is edited by Sidney W. Edwards and Jaime Brenes C. Another live organ in the campaign is the *Revista de Temperancia* published by José Fabio Garnier.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

At the last meeting of the Scientific Society "Antonio Alzate", Mexico, D. F., the following program was presented: I, "The Yokes. Were they used at the human sacrifices among the ancient Mexicans?", by Jesús Galindo y Villa. II, "Aztecs and Spartans", by Lic. José López Portillo y Rojas. III, "Simulation in Biological Research Work", by Dr. E. Ramírez. IV, "Sulphur Deposits and the Sulphur Industry in Mexico", by Engineer Enrique Cervantes.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

A course in Inter-American Relations is being given in Columbia University by Samuel Guy Inman, author of *Intervention in Mexico, Thru Santo Domingo and Haiti, Cooperation in Latin America*, etc., Director of *La Nueva Democracia*, Secretary Committee on Cooperation in Latin America. After a residence of ten years in Mexico as Director of The People's Institute, Mr. Inman has spent much time in the South studying Pan-Americanism, having visited seventeen of the twenty Hispanic-American countries during the last three years. Most important in the international relations of the United States is

her relations to the other countries of America. The World War has served to greatly emphasize the need of American solidarity and strengthen the desire for it. Opportunity is now offered to counteract the unfortunate prejudice against the United States existing in the past in Hispanic America and to develop reciprocal friendly relations that will be helpful not only to the Americas but to all interested in world peace. Such a development needs to have as a basis a careful study of the past and present problems in Pan-Americanism. The aim of this course is to study historic relations between Hispanic America and the United States, with a view to discovering how past misunderstandings may be avoided and future relations improved. Topics treated will include racial inheritances of Hispanic-Americans, Bolivar's international doctrine, Monroe Doctrine, attitude of the various American nations toward the League of Nations, Pan-American conferences, elements of union and division in Hispanic-American countries, new policy of the United States in the Caribbean, existing international problems in Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Nicaragua, Mexican-American relations, Hispanic America and the World War, human quantity in inter-American relations, the future of Pan-Americanism. This class will begin Tuesday evening, September 28, 1920, and end January 25, 1921. This course is open either to those who are enrolled in Columbia University and wish to secure credit toward a degree, or to those who are interested in the subject but not in securing credit. For the latter there are no academic requirements for admission.

A committee has lately been formed consisting of all the directors of the principal newspapers in Havana for the purpose of erecting a monument to José de Armas y Cárdenas, as well as to publish all his writings which are considerable. Armas y Cárdenas, who wrote under the nom de plume of Justo de Lara, was for many years correspondent in Madrid of the *New York Herald*. During the Great War while in Madrid, he wrote many articles of a propaganda nature. He was known widely as an authority on Cervantes, on whom he wrote enough, indeed, to form a stout volume. He was also well versed in English literature, one of his books dealing with that subject. When José Miguel Gómez was president of Cuba, Armas y Cárdenas was entrusted with the writing of the History of Cuba, but for some political reason, yet unknown, the project was never carried out. He was especially well versed in the early history of the island. It is said now that the Historical Academy of Cuba is the proper medium through which this history should be written.—DOMINGO FIGAROLA-CANEDA.

COMMUNICATION

To the Managing Editor of the HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW:
Sir:

On reading Prof. Justin H. Smith's admirable recent book *The War with Mexico*, I was surprised to find that, notwithstanding the exhaustive nature of his work, he omitted to publish the texts of two extremely important and interesting documents, limiting himself to quoting a sentence from each.

For the benefit of the readers of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW who, like myself, delight in reading original documents, I subjoin the text of the "Declaration of War with Mexico" by President Polk, followed by the text of the "Confidential Circular" sent by Secretary of State James Buchanan to American diplomatic and consular agents abroad enclosing a copy of the war proclamation.

ZELIA NUTTALL.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States". Now, therefore, I James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern: and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced them on the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessings of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in Promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

(Signed) JAMES K. POLK

By the President

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State

(CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR)

Department of State
Washington, May 14th, 1846.

Sir:

I transmit to you, herewith a proclamation of the President, of yesterday's date, declaring that war exists between the United States and Mexico. Congress adopted the measure with unprecedented unanimity. On the passage of the "Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and Mexico", there were but fourteen dissenting votes in the House, and two in the Senate. The truth is that we had endured so many insults and grievous wrongs from Mexico with such unexampled patience, that at the last she must have mistaken our forbearance for pusillanimity. Encouraged, probably, by this misapprehension, her army has at length passed the Del Norte—has invaded the territory of our country—and had shed American blood upon the American soil.

The vote in Congress will serve to convince the world, that, in this country, at a crisis, when it becomes necessary to assert the national rights, and vindicate the national honor, all party distinctions vanish. You will observe from the President's message, a copy of which is enclosed, the extreme reluctance with which the United States have engaged in this war. It is our interest, as it has ever been our inclination, that Mexico should be an independent and powerful Republic, and that our relations with her should be of the most friendly character. The successive revolutions by which she has been afflicted, and the avaricious and unprincipled men who have placed themselves at the head of the government, have brought her to the brink of ruin. We feel deeply interested that she should establish a stable Government sufficiently powerful and pacific to prevent and punish aggressions upon her neighbors. For some years, in our intercourse with her, we have incurred much of the expense, and suffered many of the inconveniences of war, whilst nominally at peace. This state of things had at last become intolerable.

We go to war with Mexico solely for the purpose of conquering an honorable and permanent peace. Whilst we intend to prosecute the war with vigor, both by land and sea, we shall bear the olive branch in one hand, and the sword in the other; and whenever she will accept the former, we shall sheath the latter.

A strict blockade of the ports of Mexico, both on the Atlantic and Pacific will be immediately established.

In conversing on the objects and purposes of the war, you will be guided by the sentiments expressed in the President's message and this despatch. I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN

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(Continued)

II

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245. Censo de bibliotecas públicas. (In *República Argentina*. Tercer censo nacional. Buenos Aires, 1917. 26½ cm. p. [225]-241.)
246. Los cien mejores libros argentinos. (In *Revista de filosofía*, Buenos Aires, 1918. 25½ cm. t. IV (Mayo) p. [453]-457.)
247. Córdoba. Universidad nacional. Catálogo de la Biblioteca. Córdoba, Establ. gráfico La Moderna, 1906-11.
3 v.
248. Correa Luna, Carlos. Índice general de las materias contenidas en el Boletín del Instituto geográfico argentino, t. i-xvi. (In *Boletín ... t. xvii* (1897) p. 263-291.)
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Harris, B. A. V.
250. Decoud, Diogène. Exposition internationale de Chicago 1893. Les sciences médicales dans la République Argentine. Buenos Aires, Impr. européenne, Moreno y Defensa, 1893.
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251. Diccionario biográfico de contemporáneos sudamericanos ... v. 1-2. A-E. Buenos Aires, H. Lacquaniti y cia [etc.] 1898.
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253. "The English address book" of residents in the Argentine Republic of British and North American nationality or descent. 7th issue, 1912. Buenos Aires, R. Grant & Co. [1912].
4 p. l., 424 p. 21 cm.
254. The English standard directory of the Argentine Republic for 1912. 4th year of issue. Buenos Aires, and London, Edwards & Fase [1912].
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255. Fregeiro, Clemente L. *Vidas de argentinos ilustres*. Nueva ed., corr., aum. e illus. con retratos. Buenos Aires, P. Igón y cía., 1899.
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256. Furlong, Guillermo. *Orígenes de la imprenta en las regiones del Río de la Plata*. Buenos Aires, 1918.
21 p.
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Cf. also his *Notas y aclaraciones al estudio sobre "Los orígenes de la imprenta" ... in Estudios*, v. 17, 1919.
Contains the bibliography of the press of the Jesuit Missions. (Binayán.)
257. *Galería de celebridades argentinas; biografías de los personajes más notables del Río de la Plata, por los señores Bartolomé Mitre, Domingo F. Sarmiento, Juan M. Gutierrez, Félix Frias, Luis Dominguez, General Ignacio Álvarez y Thomas, y otros más. Con retratos litografiados por Narciso Desmadryl*. Buenos Aires, Ledoux y Vignal, 1857.
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261. Graziani, Giovanni. *La emigrazione italiana nella Repubblica Argentina*. Torino [etc.] Ditta G. B. Paravia e comp., 1905.
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262. Groussac, Paul. *Noticia histórica sobre la Biblioteca de Buenos Aires (1810-1901)*. Ed. conmemorativa de su instalación en el nuevo edificio inaugurado el 27 de diciembre de 1901. Buenos Aires, Coni hermanos, 1901.
63 p. front. (port.) plates. 26 cm.
263. *Güfa eclesiástica de la República Argentina (Publicación oficial)* Director: Mons. Santiago M. Ussher. [3. ed., año 1915]. Buenos Aires, Cabaut y cía [1915?].
517 p. 18 cm.

264. Gutiérrez, Juan María. Apuntes biograficos de escritores, oradores y hombres de estado de la Republica Argentina. Buenos Aires, Impr. de Mayo, 1860.
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265. ——— Bibliografía de la primera imprenta de Buenos Aires desde su fundación hasta el año de 1810 inclusive; ó Catálogo de las producciones de la Imprenta de niños espósitos, con observaciones y noticias curiosas, pre-cedida de una biografía del virey Don Juan José de Vértiz y de una disertación sobre el orijen del arte de imprimir en América y especialmente en el Río de la Plata. Buenos Aires, Impr. de Mayo, 1866.
43 p., 1 l., 34, 246 p. 21 cm.
Describe 229 imprints, 1781-1810.
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See also Medina's Hist. y bibl. de la imprenta en el antig. vireinato de Río de la Plata. Buenos Aires, 1892, pte. iii, Imprenta en Buenos-Aires, 1780-1810, which describes 851 imprints.
266. ——— Noticias históricas sobre el orijen y desarrollo de la enseñanza pública superior en Buenos Aires, desde la época de la estinción de la Compañía de Jesús en el año 1767, hasta poco después de fundada la universidad en 1821; con notas, biografías, datos estadísticos y documentos curiosos inéditos ó poco conocidos. Buenos Aires, Impr. del Siglo—de J. M. Cantilo, 1868.
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270. La Plata. Biblioteca pública. Catálogo general razonado de las obras adquiridas en las provincias argentinas á las que se agregan muchas otras más o menos raras, por Antonio Zinny. San Martín, Escuela de artes y oficios de la provincia, 1887.
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271. ——— Indice cronológico de los trabajos ejecutados en la Imprenta de los niños expósitos de Buenos Aires durante los siglos XVIII y XIX y que existen en la Biblioteca pública provincial de La Plata, por Luis Ricardo Fors. La Plata, Taller de publicaciones, 1904.
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272. La Plata. Universidad nacional. Biblioteca y extensión universitaria. Catálogo de la colección de tesis jurídicas arreglada según clasificación decimal. Buenos Aires, Impr. de Coni hermanos, 1914.
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273. La Plata. Universidad nacional. Facultad de ciencias jurídicas y sociales. Bibliografía de Sarmiento, con prólogo de Ricardo Rojas. Trabajo realizado por los alumnos de letras. Buenos Aires, Impr. de Coni hermanos, 1911.
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274. ——— Catálogo de la Biblioteca de la Facultad de ciencias jurídicas y sociales. Buenos Aires, Compañía sudamericana de billetes de banco, 1917-18.
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275. Levillier, Robert. Antecedentes de política económica en el Río de la Plata; documentos originales de los siglos XVI al XIX seleccionados en el Archivo de Indias de Sevilla, coordinados y pub. por Roberto Levillier. Madrid, Tip. "Sucesores de Rivadeneyra," 1915-
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281. Martínez, Benigno T. Antología argentina; colección de trozos históricos crítico-literarios; discursos y poesías patrióticas de escritores argentinos en prosa y verso, precedidas de breves rasgos biográficos y bibliográficos desde la época colonial hasta nuestros días. Buenos Aires [etc.] J. Peuser, 1890-91.
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282. ———. Orígenes del periodismo argentino y español en el Río de la Plata. (*In* Revista de la Universidad nacional de Córdoba, 1919, II, p. 49-65.)
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283. Martínez, Teófilo. Contemporáneos ilustres (Argentinos) 1. ser. Paris, Garnier, 1910.
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284. Massa, Nicolás. La Biblioteca pública de Buenos Aires en la Exposición universal de Paris, 1878. Catálogo sistemático y alfabético de la colección de obras argentinas que se envía, con su correspondiente informe. Buenos Aires, Imp. de la Penitenciaría, 1878.
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285. Massey, Virginia B. de. Semblanzas argentinas. (Bosquejos biográficos). Buenos Aires, J. Perrotti, 1917.
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Half-title: Anales del Museo de la Plata. Materiales para la historia física y moral del continente sud-americano. Publicados bajo la dirección de Francisco P. Moreno ... Sección de historia americana. III.
Issued in parts, each with special t.-p. and pagination (xvi, xiv, 36, xiii, 12, xliii, 452, xii, 15, xviii p.)
Contains many facsim. of title-pages, manuscripts, etc., and numerous extracts and quotations. Titles transcribed line for line, with exact collations, bibliographical notes, etc.
CONTENTS.—pte. I, Historia y bibliografía de la imprenta en el Paraguay (1705-1727)—pte. II, En Córdoba (1766)—pte. III, En Buenos-Aires (1780-1810)—pte. IV, En Montevideo (1807-1810).
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"Contiene bibliografía de lo aparecido en volumen sobre numismática y lista de las publicaciones de la Junta de historia y numismática americana".—Binayán.
303. ———. *El periodismo argentino (1877-1883)*.
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304. Quesada, Vicente Gaspar. *La Patagonia y las tierras australes del continente americano*. Buenos Aires, Mayo, 1875.
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308. Victorica, Ricardo. Errores y omisiones de la obra "Bibliografía del general José de San Martín y de la emancipación sud-americana. Buenos Aires, "El Comercio," 1912.
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310. Serrano, Pedro Benjamín. Guía jeneral de la provincia de Corrientes, correspondiente al año de 1910; homenaje al primer centenario de la independencia. Corrientes, Tip. de T. Heinecke, 1910.
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311. Servidores beneméritos de la patria ... Buenos Aires, 1909.
91 p. 20 cm.
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312. Smith, L. Brewster. The economic position of Argentina during the war, by L. Brewster Smith, Harry T. Collings [and] Elizabeth Murphey. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1920.
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314. Soria, Gaspar. Biblioteca y mapoteca histórico-geográfica de la República Argentina. (In Anuario del Instituto geográfico militar, II (1913), anexo, p. 85-116; III (1914), anexo, p. 113-132.)

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322. ——— La conquista de quince mil leguas; estudio sobre la traslación de la frontera sud de la república al Río Negro. Buenos Aires, Impr. de P. E. Coni, 1878.
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324. ——— Efemeridografía argirometropolitana hasta la caída del gobierno de Rosas. Contiene el título, fecha de su aparición y cesación, formato, imprenta, número de que se compone cada colección, nombre de los redactores que se conocen, observaciones y noticias biográficas sobre cada uno de estos, y la biblioteca pública ó particular donde se encuentra el periódico. Buenos Aires, Impr. del Plata, 1869.
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At head of title: Escritores cochabambinos.
Includes biographical sketches.
330. Aranzaes, Nicanor. Diccionario histórico del departamento de La Paz; expedientes matrimoniales, libros de bautizos, archivos oficiales e historiadores contemporáneos consultados. La Paz, J. L. Calderón, 1915.
2 p. l., 8, 813 p., 1 l., ii p. illus., 2 pl., ports. 20 cm.
331. Ballivián y Rojas, Vicente de. Archivo boliviano. Colección de documentos relativos a la historia de Bolivia, durante la época colonial, con un catálogo de obras impresas y de manuscritos, que tratan de esa parte de la América Meridional. Tomo 1°. Paris, A. Franck (F. Vieweg) 1872.
xiv p., 1 l., 535, [1] p. 24 cm.
"Único volumen que se publicó". *Bibl. peruana*, 1896, 1, no. 1567. *Biblioteca boliviana* [manuscritos y obras impresas]: p. [491]-535.
332. Ballivián, Manuel Vicente. Monumentos prehistóricos de Tiahuanacu. Homenaje al xviiº Congreso de los americanistas. La Paz, Bolivia, J. M. Gamarra, 1910.
2 v. 4 pl., 2 fold. plans. 22½ cm.
"Anotaciones bibliográficas": [v. 1] p. [79]-120.
333. Blanco, Federico. Reseña histórica de los escritores que se han ocupado de la historia natural de Bolivia y de los exploradores de la hoya del Amazonas. Cochabamba, Heraldo, 1884.
24 p.
Primer sup. a la Biblioteca boliviana de G. René-Moreno, no. 3790.
334. Bolivia. Congreso. Biblioteca. Catalogo. [La Paz] Bolivia, Impr. y lit. boliviana, H. Heitmann & cía, 1915.
cover-title, 1 p. l., 72 p., 2 l. 26½ cm.

335. Bolivia. Ministerio de colonización y agricultura. Sección de estadística y biblioteca. Catálogo general de las publicaciones ingresadas durante el año de 1906-, año 1-, vol. 1-. La Paz, 1907-.
26 cm.
Vol. 1, "Seguido del Catálogo de la Sección cartográfica".
336. Carvajal R., Walter. Cultura patria [Comentarios a las obras nacionales publicadas por la casa González y Medina]. La Paz, González y Medina, 1920.
264 p. 17½ cm.
337. Cortés, José Domingo. Bolivia; apuntes jeográficos, estadísticos, de costumbres descriptivos e históricos. Paria, Tip. Lahure, 1875.
3 p. l., 172 p. 19 cm.
Bibliography: p. 156-168.
338. ———. Galeria de hombres célebres de Bolivia. Santiago, Impr. de la Republica, 1869.
1 p. l., ii, [7]-187, [1] p. 23½ cm.
CONTENTS.—Casimiro Olañeta, por F. Reyes Ortiz. Clemente Díez de Medina, por Agustín Aspiazu. Antonio José Sucre, por Manuel Ancizar. Manuel Sagárnaga, por J. V. Saravia. Ildefonso de las Muñecas, por Santos Machicado. Simón Bolívar, por J. M. Loza. José Manuel Indaburo, por J. J. Solís. José Manuel Loza, por F. Reyes Ortiz. Andrés Santa-Cruz, por M. J. Cortés. José Ballivián, por Tomas Frías. Pedro Domingo Murillo, por J. R. Muños Cabrera. Al primer campeón paceño, por R. J. Bustamente.
339. Gutiérrez, José Rosendo. Bibliografía boliviana en 1878. [La Paz, 1879].
16 p. 21½ cm.
340. ———. Datos para la bibliografía boliviana. Primera sección. La Paz, Impr. de la Libertad de E. Arzadum, 1875.
2 p. l., vi, 255 p. 21½ cm.
Nos. 1-2203.
————— Segundo suplemento; últimas adiciones y correcciones a la primera sección. La Paz, Imp. de la Unión americana, [1880].
2 p. l., 24, 126 p. 23 cm.
Nos. 2204-3089.
"Últimas adiciones á la primera parte de la Bibliografía boliviana hasta 31 de diciembre de 1875": p. [67]-97.
No more published.
341. Guzmán, Santiago Vaca. La literatura boliviana; breve reseña. Escritores en verso.—Escritores en prosa.—Medios de publicidad.—Oratoria.—Influencia de las razas en las letras alto-peruanas. 2. ed. Buenos Aires, Impr. de P. E. Coni, 1883.
206 p., 1 l. 21 cm.
342. O'Connor d'Arlach, Tomás. Los presidentes de Bolivia desde 1825 hasta 1912. La Paz [etc.] Gonzalez y Medina [1912].
254 p. incl. plates, ports., facsim. 19½ cm.

343. Pan American union. Columbus memorial library. Catalogue of books, pamphlets, periodicals and maps relating to the republic of Bolivia in the Columbus memorial library. Rev. to March 31, 1905. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1905.
23 p. 23 cm.
344. René-Moreno, Gabriel. *Anales de la prensa boliviana; matanzas de Yáñez, 1861-1862.* Santiago de Chile, Impr. Cervantes, 1886.
ix p., 1 l., 499 p. 18½ cm.
345. ———. *Biblioteca boliviana. Catálogo del archivo de Mojos y Chiquitos.* Santiago de Chile, Impr. Gutenberg, 1888.
627, [1] p. 23½ cm.
A collection of mss. made by René-Moreno and presented by him to the Bolivian government. This catalog was prepared by René-Moreno with introduction and notes and pub. by the Bolivian government.
346. ———. *Biblioteca boliviana. Catalogo de la seccion de libros i folletos.* Santiago de Chile, Impr. Gutenberg, 1879.
viii, 880 p. 25 cm.
Alphabetical title catalog (3,529 entries) with index of authors, translators and editors.
- . *Primer suplemento; epítome de un catálogo de libros y folletos, 1879-1899.* Santiago de Chile, Impr., litografía y encuadernación Barcelona, 1900.
x, 349, [1] p. 18½ cm.
Nos. 3530-5176 arranged as follows: "Libros y folletos anteriores á 1879", nos. 3530-3617; "Libros y folletos desde 1879", nos. 3618-4641c; "Libros y folletos americanos", nos. 4642-5176.
- . *Segundo suplemento, Libros y folletos, 1900-1908.* Santiago de Chile, Impr. y encuadernación universitaria, 1908.
2 p. l., 349 p. 19½ cm.
Publication begun March 26, 1908, continued under the direction of E. Barrenechea and E. O'Ryan G. after the author's death, April 28, 1908.
Nos. 5177-6815 arranged as follows: "Libros y folletos bolivianos", nos. 5177-6031; "Libros y folletos americanos", nos. 6032-6815.
Appended: Bolivia. *Ensayo de una bibliografía general de los periódicos. Suplemento (1905-1907).* Santiago de Chile, 1908 (xvii p.)
347. ———. *Adiciones á la Biblioteca boliviana de Gabriel René-Moreno, por Valentín Abecía, con un apéndice del editor. 1602-1879.* Santiago de Chile, Impr. litografía y encuadernación Barcelona, 1899.
2 p. l., [3]-440, [2] p. 18 cm.
571 entries; no. 1-350 (p. [7]-125) are the work of Abecía; no. 351-571 (p. [127]-282) form part of the appendix by the editor, E. Barrenechea.
348. ———. *Bolivia y Argentina, notas biográficas y bibliográficas.* Santiago de Chile, Impr. Cervantes, 1901.
553 p. 19½ cm.
CONTENTS.—Buenos Aires en 1879.—Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna según un libro reciente.—Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, necrología.—Letras argentinas.—Nicomedes Antelo.—El doctor Don Juan José Segovia, 1728-1809.—El doctor Don Felipe Antonio de Iriarte.—Don Angel Justiniano Carranza, necrología.—Documentos sobre la revolución alto-peruana de 1809.—Juan Ramón Muñoz Cabrera, ó Aventuras de un periodista en cinco repúblicas, 1819-1809.

349. ——— Bolivia y Perú, notas históricas y bibliográficas. 2. ed., aum. Santiago de Chile, Impr., lit. y encuadernación Barcelona, 1905.
 x, 333, [2] p. 19 cm.
 First published in *Anales de la Universidad de Chile*, 1898-1899.
 CONTENTS.—Fray Antonio de la Calancha.—Unión americana.—Mariano Ricardo Terrazas.—De La Paz al Pacífico á vapor treinta años atrás.—La Audiencia de Charcas, 1559-1809.
350. ——— Bolivia y Perú, más notas históricas y bibliográficas. Santiago de Chile, Impr., lit. y encuadernación Barcelona, 1905.
 2 p. l., 311 p., 1 l. 19½ cm.
 CONTENTS.—D. Mariano Alejo Álvarez y el silogismo alto peruano de 1808.—Informaciones verbales sobre los sucesos de 1809 en Chuquisaca.—Notas adicionales á las precedentes Informaciones.
351. ——— Bolivia y Perú, nuevas notas históricas y bibliográficas. Santiago de Chile [Soc. imp. y lit. Universo] 1907.
 x, 676 p. 19½ cm.
 CONTENTS.—Notas adicionales a las Informaciones [verbales] sobre los sucesos de 1809 en Chuquisaca: Adición 2. ¡Que Portefios aquellos! iv-xxxii.—Adición 3. El oidor Uscoz y Mosi.—Adición 4. Montesgudo.—Adición 5. El presidente Pizarro.—Adición 6. Prevaricación de Rivadavia.—Dos anotaciones sueltas: 1. Un periódico en Santa Cruz. 2. Ayacucho en Buenos Aires.
352. ——— Ensayo de una bibliografía general de los periódicos de Bolivia, 1825-1905. Santiago de Chile, 1905.
 xiv, 344 p. 19 x 14½ cm.
353. Sociedad geográfica de La Paz. Hombres de Bolivia.
 Mentioned in Walter Carvajal's *Cultura patria*, La Paz, 1920, p. 202.
354. Ugarte, Ricardo. Datos para la bibliografía boliviana. La Paz, Impr. de "La Libertad" de E. Arzadum, 1878.
 18 p.
 Abicofa, Valentín: Adiciones a la Biblioteca boliviana, no. 128.

BRAZIL

355. Academia nacional de medicina, Rio de Janeiro. Em comemoração do centenário do ensino medico. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do commercio" de Rodrigues & c., 1908.
 3 p. l., [v]-xi, 749 p. 23 cm.
 The contributions are chiefly bibliographical, and vary in length, the most extensive being that by José Pereira Rego filho, *Epidemias (estudo bibliographico)*: p. [73]-368.
356. Almanak administrativo, mercantil e industrial do Rio de Janeiro, e indicador para 1907, obra estatística e de consulta fundada em 1844 anno. Rio de Janeiro, Companhia typographica do Brazil [1907.]
 2 v. port. 27 cm.
 On cover: Almanak-Laemmert.
357. Almanaque brasileiro Garnier, anno xi, 1914. Rio de Janeiro, J. Ribeiro [1914?]
 1 v. illus. (incl. porta.) maps. 22½ cm.

358. Almeida Paes Leme, Pedro Taques de. Nobiliarchia paulinista. Genealogia das principaes familias de S. Paulo. (*In Revista do Instituto historico e geographico brasileiro*. Rio de Janeiro, 1869-72. 24½ cm. t. 32-35).
359. Anuario de Minas Geraes; estatistica, historia, chorographia, finanças, variedades, biographia, literatura, indicações. Anno v, 1913. Bello Horizonte [Imprensa official do estado] 1913.
1 v. ports., fold. tab. 24 cm.
360. Asher, Georg Michael. A bibliographical and historical essay on the Dutch books and pamphlets relating to New-Netherland, and to the Dutch West-India company and to its possessions in Brazil, Angola, etc., as also on the maps, charts, etc., of New-Netherland, with facsimiles of the map of New-Netherland by N. I. Visscher and of the three existing views of New-Amsterdam. Comp. from the Dutch public and private libraries, and from the collection of Mr. Frederik Muller in Amsterdam. Amsterdam, F. Muller, 1854-67.
2 pts. in 1 v. illus., fold. map. 21 cm.
Pt. [2] has title: A list of the maps and charts of New-Netherland, and of the views of New Amsterdam, by G. M. Asher. Being a supplement to his Bibliographical essay ... Amsterdam, F. Muller; New-York, C. B. Norton, 1855.
361. Avezac de Castera-Macaya, Marie Armand Pascal d'. Considérations géographiques sur l'histoire du Brésil; examen critique d'une nouvelle histoire générale du Brésil récemment publiée en portugais à Madrid, par M. François-Adolphe de Varnhagen ... rapport fait à la Société de géographie de Paris dans ses séances des 1^{er} mai, 15 mai et 5 juin 1857. Paris, Impr. de L. Martinet, 1857.
2 p. l., 271, [1] p. 2 fold. maps. 24 cm.
"Extrait du Bulletin de la Société de géographie (août, septembre et octobre 1857)."
"Bibliographie des histoires générales du Brésil": p. 149-156.
"Bibliographie des relations originales d'Amérique Vespuce": p. 165-173.
"Les Décades de Pierre Martyr, et les collections de Venise, de Vienne, de Milan et de Bâle": p. 218-226.
362. Azevedo Marques, Manuel Eufrazio de. Apontamentos historicos, geographicos, biographicos, estatisticos e noticiosos da provincia de S. Paulo, seguidos da chronologia dos acontecimentos mais notaveis desde a fundação da capitania de S. Vicente até o anno de 1876. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. universal de E. & H. Laemmert, 1879.
2 v. in 1. 31½ cm.
363. Bahia. Bibliotheca publica. Catalogo dos livros que se achão na Bibliotheca publica da cidade da Bahia. [Bahia, Typ. de M. A. da Silva Serva, 1818].
54 p.
"Foi o primeiro catalogo de livros de bibliotheca que se-imprimia no Brazil": Cat. da Exp. de hist. do Brazil.
364. Barbosa Machado, Diogo. Bibliotheca lusitana historica, critica, e chronologica. Na qual se comprehende a noticia dos authores portuguezes, e das obras, que compuserão desde o tempo da promulgação da ley da graça até o tempo prezente. Lisboa, 1741-59.
4 v. port. 40½ x 24½ cm.

365. Barrett, Robert South. Brazilian markets for paper, paper products, and printing machinery, by Robert S. Barrett ... Washington, Gov't. print. off., 1918.
77 p. front., plates. 25 cm. (U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Special agents series, no. 171.)
Contains a useful list of Brazilian newspapers and magazines, with subscription price and other data; this is reprinted in the *Hispanic American historical review*, v. 3, no. 2, May, 1920, p. 242-250.
366. Bellido, Remijio de. *Catalogo dos jornaes paraenses 1822-1908*. Pará, Imprensa official, 1908.
163 p., 1 l., [2] p., 2 l. 15 x 20½ cm.
1. pte. Catalogo alphabetico et descriptivo.—2. pte. Catalogo chronologico.—3. pte. Catalogo segundo as localidades.
367. Blake, Augusto Victorino Alves do Sacramento. *Diccionario bibliographico brasileiro*. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia nacional, 1883-1902.
7 v. 25 cm.
368. Branner, John Casper. *A bibliography of the geology, mineralogy and paleontology of Brasil*. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1903.
115 p. 3½ cm.
"Tirado à parte dos archivos do Museu nacional do Rio de Janeiro, vol. xii."
Contains 1203 titles not including abstracts, notices and reviews.
369. ———— New York, Pub. by the Society, 1909.
cover-title, 132 p. 25½ cm. (Bulletin of the Geological society of America, v. 20, pp. 1-132.)
"An incomplete edition of this bibliography was published in the *Archivos do Museu nacional do Rio de Janeiro*, vol. xii, in 1903. The great number of titles added, the corrections made, and the growing interest in the geology of Brazil have encouraged the Geological society of America to publish the present list. Dr. M. A. R. Lisboa ... has now begun the publication of an annual annotated bibliography of the geology of Brazil in the *Annaes da Escola de minas*."—p. 1, foot-note.
370. Brazil. *Archivo publico nacional*. *Catalogo da bibliotheca do Archivo publico nacional*. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1901.
90 p. 23 cm.
371. Brazil. Congresso. *Camara dos deputados*. *Organisações e programmas ministeriaes desde 1822-1889 ... presidentes das camaras, deputados ás Côrtes portuguezas, á Assambléa constituinte e Assambléa geral, senadores do imperio, conselheiros de estado, regencias e regentes do imperio e presidentes da provincia até 1889*. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1889.
3 p. l., 469 p. 23 cm.
Full names are given but no dates. There is no general index of persons.
372. Brazil. Congresso. Senado. *Catalogo alphabetico, bibliotheca do Senado federal da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil*. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1898.
xxvii p., 1 l., 344 p., 1 l. plates, ports. 24½ cm.
373. ———— *Indice das obras por autores; Bibliotheca do Senado federal*. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1919.
2 p. l., 429, [2] p. 24 cm.

374. Brazil. Escola militar. Catalogo da bibliotheca da Escola militar do Brazil, organizado ... pelo capitão Adolpho José de Carvalho. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1902.
vii, 288 p. 24½ cm.
375. Brazil. Imprensa nacional. Imprensa nacional (officina official) 1808-1908; apontamentos historicos, por Oliveira Bello. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1908.
152 p., 1 l. plates, ports., facsim. 25 cm.
376. Brazil. Inspectoria de marinha. Boletim mensal do pessoal da armada. N. 1.-, janeiro de 1918-. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa naval, 1918-.
A list of the personnel of the navy, with full names in some cases, but dates of birth are not given.
377. Brazil. Ministerio da guerra. Almanak do Ministerio da guerra. Rio de Janeiro, annual. 22½ cm.
Full names and dates of birth of the personnel of the army.
378. Brazil. Ministerio da marinha. Almanach ... organizado pela 1ª secção da Superintendencia do pessoal. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa naval. annual. 24 cm.
Full names and dates of birth of the personnel of the navy.
379. ——— Catalogo methodico dos livros existentes na bibliotheca da marinha, organizado segundo o systema de Mr. Brunet. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de F. de Paula Brito, 1858.
8 p., 2 l., vi, 152, [1] p. 27 cm.
380. ——— ——— Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Esperança, 1879.
1 p. l., [v]-xx, 366 p. 24 cm.
381. ——— Catalogo da bibliotheca da marinha segundo o systema decimal de Melvil Dewey. Organizado pelo capitão-tenente João Augusto dos Santos Porto. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1904.
2 v. in 1. 26 cm.
1. pte. Indice alphabetico por assumptos. Catalogo por assumptos.—2. pte. Indice por auctores.
382. Campos, Raul Adalberto de. Relações diplomaticas do Brasil, contendo os nomes dos representantes diplomaticos do Brasil no estrangeiro e os dos representantes diplomaticos dos diversos paizes no Rio de Janeiro de 1808 a 1912; publicação organizada pelo primeiro official da Secretaria de estado das relações exteriores Raul Adalberto de Campos com um prefacio do professor Dr. Sá Vianna. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do commercio," 1913.
3 p. l., [v]-vii, 223 p. 27 cm.
Full names are given and notes of those who died in the service. Its value for reference would have been increased by a general index of persons.

383. Canstatt, Oskar. *Kritisches repertorium der deutsch-brasilianischen literatur*. Berlin, D. Reimer (E. Vohsen) 1902.
vi, [1], 124 p. 26 cm.
——— *Nachtrag*. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1906.
2 p. l., 64 p. 27½ cm.
384. Carvalho, Alfredo de. *Annaes da imprensa periodica pernambucana de 1821-1908; dados historicos e bibliographicos*. Recife, Typographia do "Jornal do Recife," 1908.
xii p., 1 l., [15]-640 p. 28 cm.
385. Carvalho, Alfredo de. *Genese e progressos da imprensa periodica no Brazil*.
(In Instituto historico e geographico brasileiro, Rio de Janeiro. *Revista trimestral*. Rio de Janeiro, 1908. 24½ cm. Tomo consagrado á Exposiç^o commemorativa do primeiro centenario da imprensa periodica no Brazil, 1908, pte. 1, p. [1]-89. ports., facsimis.)
386. *Catalogo das plantas, mappas e desenhos manuscriptos existentes na primeira secção de manuscriptos da Bibliotheca e Archivo publico do Pará*. (In *Annaes da Bibliotheca e Archivo publico do Pará*, t. iv (1905) p. 119-154.)
Mentioned by Quelle.
387. *Catalogo dos documentos mandados copiar pelo Senhor D. Pedro II*.
(In *Revista do Instituto historico e geographico brasileiro*. Rio de Janeiro, 1906. 23½ cm. t. 67, pt. 1, p. 1-187.)
Mentioned by Quelle.
388. Coelho de Senna, Nelson. *Serranos illustres; esboços biographicos*. Bello Horizonte, Impr. official do estado de Minas, 1905.
cover-title, 37 p. 25½ cm.
"Extrahido este trabalho do tomo LXV (2.^a parte) da Rev. do Inst. hist. e geogr. bras., onde foi publicado, em 1904 (pags. 333 a 374)".
389. *Correio litterario, órgão litterario e bibliographico; publicação mensal da Livraria Laemmert & c., fasc. 1-17*. Rio de Janeiro, 1898-1900.
17 nos. 26½ cm.
390. Dias, Arthur. *The Brazil of to-day; a book of commercial, political and geographical information on Brazil; impressions of voyage, descriptive and picturesque data about the principal cities, prominent men and leading events of our days, with illustrations and statistics*. Nivelles, Lanneau & Despret, printers [1907?]
628, [8] p. front. (port.) illus. 25½ cm.
"Translated from Portuguese into English by Louis Raposo".
Contains bio-bibliographical chapters: Inventors and men of science; Thinkers and writers; Musicians, painters and sculptors (p. 35-131) of some value.
391. Dias da Silva, Manuel Francisco. *Diccionario biographico de brasileiros celebres nas letras, artes, politica, philanthropia, guerra, diplomacia, industria, sciencias e caridade, desde o anno 1500 até nossos dias*. (Contendo cento e tres biographias). Rio de Janeiro, E. & H. Laemmert, 1871.
2 p. l., 192, iv p. front. (port.) 21 cm.

392. Evora, Portugal. Biblioteca pública. Catalogo dos manuscriptos da Bibliotheca publica eborense, ordenado pelo bibliothecario Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara ... Lisboa, Imprensa nacional, 1850-71.
4 v. in 2. 28 cm.
Title of v. 2-4: Catalogo ... ordenado com as descrições e notas de bibliothecario ... e com outras proprias por Joaquim Antonio de Sousa Telles de Mattos.
No more published.
t. 1. Codices e papeis relativos ás cousas da America, Africa e Asia.—t. 2. Litteratura. 1868.
—t. 3. Historia. 1870.—t. 4, pte. 1. Sciencias, artes e polygraphia. 1871.
393. Figanieri, Jorge Cesar de. Bibliographia historica portugueza, ou Catalogo methodico dos auctores portuguezes, e de alguns estrangeiros domiciliarios em Portugal, que tractaram da historia civil, politica e ecclesiastica d'estes reinos e seus dominios, e dos nações ultramarinas. Lisboa, Typ. do Panorama, 1850.
viii p., 1 l., 349, [9] p. 20½ cm.
394. Freire, Laudelino de Oliveira. Pequena edição dos Sonetos brasileiros; 105 sonetos, 105 retratos. Rio de Janeiro, F. Briguiet & cia. [1914].
222 p., 1 l. front., ports. 17 cm.
Contains short biographies.
395. Freitas, Affonso A. de. A imprensa periodica de São Paulo.
(In Revista do Instituto historico e geographico de São Paulo. São Paulo, 1915. 23 cm. v. 19 (1914) p. 321-1136. plates, ports., facsimis.)
An historical and bibliographical account of the press in São Paulo from the establishment of O Paulista in 1823 to 1901, including 1496 titles.
396. Garraux, Anatole Louis. Bibliographie brésilienne: catalogue des ouvrages français & latins relatifs au Brésil (1500-1898). Paris, Chadenat [etc.] 1898.
4 p. l., 400 p. 26 cm.
Author alphabet, with subject index.
397. Gornall, Pedro. Les langues brésiennes. Monographie. Livres les plus intéressants considérés sous le rapport de la linguistique du Brésil. Buenos Aires, 1882.
31 p., 1 l.
Museo Mitre. Cat. ... de la sección lenguas americanas, v. 1, p. 29.
398. Henriques Leal, Antonio. Pantheon maranhense; ensaios biographicos dos maranhenses illustres já fallecidos. Lisboa, Imprensa nacional, 1873-75.
4 v. pl., ports. 22 cm.
399. Ihering, Hermann. Bibliographia 1902-1904; historia natural e anthropologia do Brazil. S. Paulo, 1904.
76 p.
By Hermann and Rudolph von Ihering.
From Revista do Museo Paulista. v. vi.
400. Instituto historico e geographico brasileiro. Annaes da imprensa periodica brasileira. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1908.
v. 1. 23½ cm. (In its Revista trimensal. Tomo consagrado á Exposição commemorativa do primeiro centenario da imprensa periodica no Brazil. 1908, pte. II. v. 1.)
Estados do Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piahy, Cará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagoas e Sergipe 1808-1908.

401. ——— Catalogo da bibliotheca do Instituto historico a geographico brasileiro. Rio de Janeiro, D. L. dos Santos, 1860.
vi, 203, xxiii p.
402. ——— Catalogo das cartas geographicas, hydrographicas, atlas, planos e vistas existentes na bibliotheca do Instituto historico, geographico e ethnographico brasileiro. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Perseverança, 1885.
1 p. l., iii, 118 p. 23 cm.
403. ——— Catalogo dos manuscritos do Instituto historico e geographico brasileiro existentes em 31 de dezembro de 1883. Organizado por ordem alphabetica e dividido em quatro partes: 1.^a, Biographias. 2.^a, Documentos. 3.^a, Memorias. 4.^a, Poesias. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia Perseverança, 1884.
153 p., 2 l. 22½ cm.
404. ——— Comissão central de bibliographia brasileira sob a direcção do Instituto historico e geographico brasileiro. anno I, fasc. 1. Rio de Janeiro, Officina de obras do Jornal do Brasil, 1895.
1 pt. 22 cm.
405. ——— Commission centrale de bibliographie brésilienne sous la direction de l'Institut. 1. année, fasc. 1. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. l'Express, 1895.
1 pt. 23 cm.
406. ——— Lista alfabetica dos socios nacionaes ... falecidos desde o anno de 1838 até 31 de dezembro de 1883. (*In* Revista trimensal do Instituto. ... Rio de Janeiro, 1884.
23½ cm. t. 47. p. [525]-544.
407. ——— Lista alfabetica dos socios nacionaes ... falecidos desde 1 de janeiro de 1884 até 31 de dezembro de 1891. (*In* Revista trimensal do Instituto ... Rio de Janeiro, 1892. 24 cm. t. 54, pte. 2, p. [315]-318.)
Later lists in the annual volumes.
408. Instituto historico e geographico de São Paulo. Revista. v. 1-. 1895.- São Paulo, 1898 (v. 1, 1913)-.
v. 1- 23 cm.
Contains much of historical and biographical interest, lists of members, obituaries, library accessions, etc.
Among the more important articles are: v. 3. *Imprensa paulista* by Lafayette de Toledo (p. 303-521); v. 13, *A typographia e a lithographia no Brazil* by Estevam Leão Bourroul (p. 3-39). *A imprensa regia* by Ernesto Senna (p. 41-60); v. 14, *Os representantes de São Paulo nos parlamentos do antigo regimen* by Affonso d' Escagnolle Taunay (p. 347-372); v. 19, *A imprensa periodica de S. Paulo by Affonso A. de Freitas* (p. 321-1136). Table of contents to v. 1-18 in Freitas, *Imprensa*, no. 656.
409. Laemmert & cia. Catalogo geral das obras de fundo e outros livros. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert & c., 1906.
iv, 352 p. 23½ cm.
410. Lemos, Maximiano Augusto d'Oliveira. Encyclopedia portugueza illustrada; diccionario universal, pub. sob a direcção de Maximiano Lemos. Porto, Lemos & c.^a, successor [19-?].
11 v. illus. (incl. ports.) diagrs. 32½ cm.

- 411.** Lisbon. Biblioteca nacional. Inventario dos documentos relativos ao Brasil existentes no Archivo de marinha e ultramar, organizado para a Bibliotheca nacional do Rio de Janeiro por Eduardo de Castro e Almeida. (In *Annaes da Bibliotheca nacional do Rio de Janeiro*. Rio de Janeiro, 1913-. 27 cm. v. XXXI-XXXII, XXXIV, XXXVI-.)
- 412.** Livro de ouro; commemorativo da visita de Sua Magestade el-rei D. Carlos 1.º aos Estados Unidos do Brazil e da abertura dos portos ao commercio mundial. Lisboa, Escola typ. das Officinas de S. José, 1908.
xxxix, 296 p. illus., plates, ports. 35½ cm.
Contains biographical data.
- 413.** Macedo, Joaquim Manuel de. Anno biographico brasileiro. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. e lith. do Imperial instituto artistico, 1876.
3 v. 23 cm.
"Escrepta á convite da illustrada Comissão superior da Exposição nacional de 1875 com o fim de apparecer na Exposição de Philadelphia".
Brief biographies of 365 persons, one for each day of the year. Each individual appears under the date corresponding to that of his birth or death, or to the date of some prominent event in the history of Brazil, with which he was connected.
- 414.** ——— Brazilian biographical annual, by Joaquim Manoel de Macedo . . . Rio de Janeiro, Typ. e lith. do Imperial instituto artistico, 1876.
3 v. 23½ cm.
- 415.** Markham, Clements Robert. Colonial history of South America, and the wars of independence. [With a critical essay on the sources of information, and editorial notes, including a note on the bibliography of Brazil]. (In Winsor, Justin, ed. *Narrative and critical history of America*. Boston and New York, 1884-89. 32 cm. v. 8 (1889), p. [295]-368. illus.)
- 416.** Mello Moraes, Alexandre José de. Parnaso brasileiro, seculo XVI-XIX. Rio de Janeiro, B. L. Garnier, 1885.
2 v. 18½ cm.
Contains 98 biographical notes.
- 417.** ——— Poetas brasileiros contemporaneos. Rio de Janeiro, Paris, H. Garnier, 1903.
2 p. l., xi, 344 p. 18 cm.
25 biographical notes.
- 418.** Oakenfull, J. C. Brazil. London, Bale sons and Danielson, 1919.
814 p.
1st edition, 1909.
Includes bibliography.
- 419.** Oliveira Lima, Manoel. Relação dos manuscriptos portuguezes e estrangeiros de interesse para o Brazil.
(In *Revista do Instituto historico e geographico brasileiro*. Rio de Janeiro, 1902. 23½ cm. t. 65. pt. II p. 5-138.)
- 420.** Orban, Victor. Littérature brésilienne; préface de M. de Oliveira Lima. Paris, Garnier frères; [etc., etc., 1910].
4 p. l., [5]-370 p. front. illus. (ports.) 22 cm.

421. Pandiá Calogeras, João. As minas do Brasil e sua legislação. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1904-05.
3 v. 24 cm.
Bibliographies at end of each chapter.
422. Pará. Quarto centenario do descobrimento do Brazil: o Pará em 1900; publicação commemorativa feita pelo governo do estado. Pará, Impr. de A. A. Silva, 1900.
2 p. l., xiii, [5]-297 p. 37½ cm.
"Bibliographia scientifica sobre o Amazonas": xiii p.
"A imprensa no Pará; pelo dr. Paulino de Bréto": p. 281-293.
423. Pereira da Silva, João Manuel. Os varões illustres do Brazil durante os tempos coloniaes. Pariz, A. Franck [etc.] 1858.
2 v. 21½ cm.
First edition, Rio de Janeiro, 1847, issued under title: Plutarco brasileiro; 3. ed. Rio de Janeiro, 1868.
"Notas para uma bibliographia brasileira": t. 2, p. [345]-369.
424. Pernambuco, Brazil. Faculdade de direito. Catalogo geral da bibliotheca da Faculdade de direito do Recife. Recife, Empreza d'a Provincia, 1896.
420 p., 1 l. 21 cm.
— Primeiro supplemento. Recife, Imprensa industrial, 1913-.
The Faculdade publishes a "Lista geral dos estudantes matriculados."
425. Phillips, Philip Lee. A list of books, magazines articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800-1900. A supplement to the Handbook of Brazil (1901) comp. by the Bureau of the American republics. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1901.
145 p. 23 cm.
426. Pinto de Mattos, Ricardo. Manual bibliographico portuguez de livros raros, classicos e curiosos. Porto, Livraria portuguesa, 1878.
xii, 582 p., 1 l. 22 cm.
427. Pinto de Sousa, José Carlos. Bibliotheca historica de Portugal e seus dominios ultramarinos ... Dividida em quatro partes: AI. Consta de historias deste reino, e do ultramar em prosa e em verso por authores portuguezes ms. AII. De historias deste reino e do ultramar em prosa e verso por AA. portuguezes impressas. A III. De historias deste reino, unicamente relativas as vidas, positivamente escritas por AA. portuguezes, de certos soberanos de Portugal, de algumas de suas augustas esposas, e de varios dos seus serenissimos descendentes só em prosa ms. e impressas. AIV. De historias deste reino, e do ultramar por AA. estrangeiros, tambem só em prosa, impressas. Nova ed. Lisboa, Typ. do Arco do Cego, 1801.
xiii, 408, 100 p.
"Très important": Foulché-Delbosc and Barrau-Dihigo, Manuel de l'hispanisant, no. 998.

428. *Revista do Archivo publico mineiro*. Anno 1-, 1896-. Ouro Preto, Imprensa official de Minas Geraes, 1896-.

v. 1.- 25½ cm.

Vol. I contains a list of the governors and representatives of Minas Geraes (p. 1-95) and "Pessoas illustres da Capitania" by Diogo Pereira Ribeiro de Vasconcellos (p. 443-452); v. 8, *A imprensa em Bello Horizonte*, by Joaquim Nabuco Linhares (p. 583-614); v. 12, *Genealogia de familias mineiras* (p. 283-369).

429. Ribeiro, João. Autores contemporaneos; excerptos de escritores brasileiros e portuguezes, do seculo xix. 11. ed. refundida. Rio de Janeiro, [etc.] F. Alves, 1917.

xxxix, 359 p. 18 cm.

Bio-bibliographical notes.

430. Rio de Janeiro. Bibliotheca municipal. Catalogo da Bibliotheca municipal (Publicação official) Rio de Janeiro, Typ. central de Brown & Evaristo, 1878.

vii, 815 p. 23 cm.

Classified catalog.

431. Rio de Janeiro. Bibliotheca nacional. Annaes da Bibliotheca nacional do Rio de Janeiro ... vol 1-. 1876-. Rio de Janeiro, 1876-.

illus., plates, ports., facsimis., tables. 27-28 cm.

Edited by the director of the library: 1876-82, B. F. Ramiz Galvão.—1882-86, J. de Saldanha da Gama.—1886-88, F. L. de Bittencourt Sampaio.—1889-90, F. Mendes da Rocha.—1891-92, R. d'Avila Pompeia.—1896-1900, J. A. Teixeira de Mello.—1901- M. C. Peregrino da Silva.

In addition to the historical papers, this set contains much valuable bibliographical material. such as *A collecção camoneana* por J. de Saldanha da Gama (v. 1-3). *Catalogo dos manuscritos* (v. 4-); *Bibliographia da lingua tupi* por A. do Valle Cabral (v. 8); *Catalogo da exposição de historia do Brazil* (v. 9); *Catalogo da exposição dos cimelios* (v. 11); *Catalogo das Biblias* (v. 17); *Subsidios existentes na Bibliotheca nacional para o estudo da questão de limites do Brasil pelo Oyapoch* (v. 17); *Garrettiana da Bibliotheca nacional*, por J. A. Teixeira de Mello (v. 21); *Catalogo da collecção Salvador de Mendonça* (v. 27); *Catalogo da collecção cervantina* (v. 29); *Inventario dos documentos relativos ao Brasil existentes no Archivo de marinha e ultramar organizado para a Bibliotheca nacional de Rio de Janeiro por Eduardo de Castro e Almeida* (v. 31-).

432. ——— Boletim bibliographico ... Anno 1-, no. 1. Janeiro-Março, 1918-. Rio de Janeiro, Bibliotheca nacional, 1918-.

A classified list of the accessions of the library.

433. ——— Catalogo da collecção Salvador de Mendonça. Rio de Janeiro, Oficina typographica da Bibliotheca nacional, 1906.

vi p., 1 l., 126 p. port. 27½ cm.

"Extr. do vol. xxvii dos Annaes da Bibliotheca nacional".

434. ——— Catalogo da exposiçao de historia do Brazil realizada pela Bibliotheca nacional do Rio de Janeiro a 2 de dezembro de 1881. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de G. Leuzinger & filhos, 1881.

2 v. 25 cm.

Paged continuously.

Vol. [2] has no t.-p.

——— Supplemento ... Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de G. Leuzinger & filhos, 1883.

vi, [1613]-1758, 98, vi, 5 p. pl. 25 cm.

Paged continuously with the main catalogue.

With indexes, table of contents and errata for the complete work.

The complete work was also issued as vol. ix (1881/82) of the library's "Annaes."

435. ——— Catalogo da exposição permanente dos cimelios da Bibliotheca nacional; publicado sob a direcção do bibliothecario João de Saldanha da Gama. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de G. Leuzinger & filhos, 1885.
 xi p., 1 l., [15]-1059 p., 4 l., [2] p., 1 l. illus., v pl. 24 cm.
 CONTENTS.—Prefacio, por João de Saldanha da Gama.—Secção de impressos e cartas geographicas: Esboço historico, por J. A. Teixeira de Mello. Catalogo, por Saldanha da Gama, Teixeira de Mello, A. Jansen do Paço e J. Ribeiro Fernandes. Indices, por Saldanha da Gama.—Secção de manuscritos: Esboço historico; catalogo; indice. Por A. do Valle Cabral.—Secção de estampas: Introducção; esboço historico; catalogo taboa dos monogrammas; indices. Por J. Z. de Menezes Brum.—Numismatica; Esboço historico, por A. J. Fernandes de Oliveira. Catalogo, por L. Ferreira Lagos e A. Jansen do Paço. Indice, por J. de Saldanha da Gama e A. Jansen do Paço.
436. ——— Rio de Janeiro, Typ. G. Leuzinger & filhos, 1885.
 4 p. l., [v]-xi, p., 1 l., [15]-1059 p., 4 l., [2] p., 1 l. illus., v pl. 24 cm. (Annaes da Bibliotheca nacional ... 1883/1884. vol. xi.)
437. ——— Guia da exposição permanente da Bibliotheca nacional. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de G. Leuzinger & filhos, 1885.
 vi, 45 p., 1 l. 19 cm.
 The collections are fully described in the elaborate "Catalogo da exposição permanente dos cimelios da Bibliotheca nacional" [1883]-85.
438. Rio de Janeiro. Escola normal do districto federal. Catalogo da bibliotheca. 1. Secção de geographia e historia. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Leuzinger, 1896.
 98, vi p. 23 cm.
 Prepared by F. Cabrita. 187 titles given in full with collations and notes.
439. Rio de Janeiro. Faculdade de medicina. Catalogo systematico da Bibliotheca. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1892.
 xii, 556 p.
- 1. supplemento. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1894.
 124 p., 3 l.
- 2. supplemento. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1895.
 18 p., 2 l.
- 3. supplemento. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1895.
 20 p.
- 4. supplemento. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1896.
 iv, 34 p.
440. Rio de Janeiro. Gabinete portuguez de leitura. Catalogo dos livros do Gabinete portuguez de leitura. Seguido de um supplemento das obras entradas no Gabinete depois de começada a impressão. Rio de Janeiro, 1858.
 xii, 425 p.

441. Rio de Janeiro. Instituto da Ordem dos advogados brasileiros. Catalogo da exposiç o de trabalhos juridicos realizada pelo Instituto da Ordem dos advogados brasileiros a 7 de setembro de 1894, 51^o anniversario da sua fundaç o; organizado por Deodata C. Vilella dos Santos. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1894.
5 p., 1 l., 221 p., 1 l. 24½ cm.
442. Rio de Janeiro. Museu nacional. Archivos do Museu nacional do Rio de Janeiro. v. 1-[1876]- Rio de Janeiro, 1876-.
v. 1- illus., plates (partly col.) map. 30-33 cm.
- 442a. Robertson, James Alexander. The Oliveira Lima collection of hispano-americana. (In *Hispanic American historical review*. Baltimore, 1920. 27cm., v. 3, p. 78-83.)
443. Rodrigues, Jos  Carlos. Bibliotheca brasiliense; catalogo anotado dos libros sobre o Brasil e de alguns autographos e manuscriptos pertencentes a J. C. Rodrigues. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do commercio," 1907.
v. 1. 27½ cm.
Pte. 1. Descobrimento da America; Brasil colonial, 1492-1822.
444. ——— O descobrimento do Brasil.; succinta noticia da descripç o impressa mais antiga deste acontecimento. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do commercio," 1905.
7 p.
445. Romero, Sylvio. Compendio de historia da literatura brasileira, por Sylvio Rom ro e Jo o Ribeiro. 2. ed. refundida. Rio de Janeiro [etc.] F. Alves, 1909.
lxvi, 550 p. 18 cm.
446. ——— Historia da litteratura brasileira. 2. ed. melhorada pelo auctor. Rio de Janeiro, H. Garnier, 1902-03.
2 v. 22 cm.
447. ——— Novos estudos de litteratura contemporanea. Rio de Janeiro, Paris, H. Garnier [1899].
2 p. l., 305 p. 18½ cm.
448. Schappelle, Benjamin Franklin. The German element in Brazil, colonies and dialect. Philadelphia, Americana Germanica press, 1917.
3 p. l., 5-66 p. 25½ cm. (Americana Germanica, no. 26.)
Bibliography: 61-66.
449. Silva, Innocencio Francisco da. Diccionario bibliographico portuguez. Estudos applicaveis a Portugal e ao Brasil. Lisboa, Na Imprensa nacional, 1858-1911.
20 v. front. (port.) facsim. (partly fold.) 22½ cm.
Vol. 10-20 continuados e ampliados por Brito Aranha em virtude de contrato celebrado com o governo portuguez.
CONTENTS.—t. 1-7. A-Z. 1858-62.—t. 8-20 (1-12 do supplemento) A-Z, segundo supplemento, A-Antonio, 1867-1911.

450. Sisson, Sebastião Augusto. Galeria dos brasileiros illustres (os contemporaneos); retratos dos homens mais illustres do Brasil, na politica, sciencias e letras desde a guerra da independencia até os nossos dias. Rio de Janeiro, Lithographia de S. A. Sisson, editor, 1861.
2 v. ports. 56½ cm.
451. Sociedade de geographia do Rio de Janeiro. Catalogo da exposição de geographia sul-americana realizada pela Sociedade de geographia do Rio de Janeiro e inaugurada em 23 de fevereiro de 1889. [Rio de Janeiro] Brazil, Imprensa nacional, 1891.
xx, 473 p. 23 cm.
452. Studart, Guilherme, barão de. Annaes da imprensa cearense. Catalogo organizado por el 1º centenario da imprensa no Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1908.
101 p.
Cited by O. Quelle, Mitteilungen des Deutsch-Südamerikanischen und Iberischen Instituts. 7. jahrg. (1919) p. 55.
453. ——— Catalogo dos jornaes de pequeno e grande formato publicados em Ceará. Fortaleza, Typ. Studart, 1896.
32 p. 22 cm.
454. ——— Diccionario bio-bibliographico cearense. 1910—.
3 v.
Cited in Apontamentos bio-bibliographicos, Dr. Guilherme Studart, p. 8-9: "1. vol. com 480 biographias em 1910, 2 vol. com 375 biographias em 1913 e 3 vol ...
455. ——— Relação dos manuscriptos, originaes e copias, sobre a historia do Ceará que constituem a collecção dr. Guilherme Studart. Lisboa, Typ. do "Recreio," 1892-96.
2 v. 22 cm.
456. ——— Apontamentos bio-bibliographicos. Dr. Guilherme Studart, barão de Studart. Fortaleza [Brazil] Typo-lithographia a vapor, Rua Barão do Rio Branco—68, 1910.
12 p. 23 cm.
457. ——— Fortaleza [Brazil] Typo-Commercial, 1915.
12 p. 22½ cm.
458. Toledo, Lafayette de. Imprensa paulista. (In Revista do Instituto historico e geographico de São Paulo. S. Paulo, 1898. 23 cm.
v. 3, p. 303-521.
From 1827-1896, 1536 periodicals and newspapers were published in the state of São Paulo.
459. Valle Cabral, Alfredo. Annaes da Imprensa nacional do Rio de Janeiro de 1808 a 1822. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia nacional, 1881.
lxxv p., 1 l., 339 p. 2 pl., ports., 2 facsim. 23 cm.
"Appendice. Obras publicadas em outras officinas typographicas do Rio de Janeiro em 1821 e 1822": p. [299]-323.

460. ——— Bibliographia da lingua tupi ou guarani tambem chamada lingua geral do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia nacional, 1880.
1 p. l., 81 p. 27½ cm.
"Extr. do vol. VIII dos Annaes da Bibliotheca nacional do Rio de Janeiro".
461. Vasconcellos Galvão, Sebastião de. Diccionario chorographico, historico e estatistico de Pernambuco. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1908-10.
v. 1-2. 27 cm.
Letters A-P. Useful for biographical information.
462. Verissimo de Mattos, José. Estudos de literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro [etc.] H. Garnier, 1901-07.
6 v. 18½ cm.
463. Weller, Émile. Les pseudonymes portugais et brésiliens; supplément à l'Index pseudonymorum.
(In *Le Bibliophile belge*. Bruxelles, 1871. 23 cm. 6. année, p. 183-192.)
299 pseudonyms.
464. Werneck, Eugenio. Anthologia brasileira; collectanea em prosa e verso de escriptores nacoes ... 5. ed. Petropolis, Officinas graphicas das "Vozes de Petropolis," 1914.
625, [1], xiii p. illus. (ports.) 19 cm.
"166 autores: 140 excerptos em prosa; 148 excerptos em verso; 50 retratos".

C. K. JONES.

(To be continued)

CUBAN AUTHORS AND THINKERS

The best works on the bibliography of Cuba are those of Antonio Bachiller y Morales, Arturo de Carricarte, Domingo Figuerola y Cadedá, and Carlos M. Trelles, this last named the most diligent of them all. It has been the task of these men to show in a scientifically ordered manner how the fair island that fascinated Columbus has been an intellectual power in the New World, both as regard quantity and quality. Its geographical position justifies its rank as an intellectual center, and as a point where the thought currents of the world conjoin and redistribute themselves.

Cuba is the homeland of José Antonio Saco, a great thinker whose *Historia de la esclavitud* is valued as a fundamental work; of Carlos Finlay, a scientific giant in the field of sanitation, a man best known for his work in the discovery and proof of the mosquito agency in the transmission of yellow fever; of José Martí, a man of many parts, a true representative in the Emersonian sense; of José de la Luz y Caballero, whose

political ideas have been splendidly interpreted. That island is the homeland of jurists such as José A. González Lanuza, José Silverio Jorrín, Cosme de la Torriente and Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante; and humanists like Enrique José Varona, Jesús Castellanos who wrote "La Conjura", Aniceto Valdivia whose pseudonym of "Conde-Kostia" has become a symbol, Arturo de Carricarte, the bibliographer we have already mentioned, and José María Chacón y Calvo. There are native poets as famous as Juan Clemente Zenea, whose martyrdom for the freedom of his country has doubly glorified him, and José Joaquín Palma whose *décimas* were the charm of a whole generation of Spanish Americans. Philologists like Cipriano Muñoz, Fernández García and the lexicographer Dr. Alfredo Zayas; journalists such as the Count Pozos Dulces who initiated a new era in Cuban journalism, Wilfredo Fernández, Manuel Márquez Sterling and Raimundo Cabrera; diplomats of the style of Gonzalo de Quezada; biologists like Aristides Mestre; and music critics like José Marín y Varona: these, too, claim Cuba as their *patria dulcis*.

The most wonderful among Cuban intellectuals was José Martí, a great orator, a blameless, faultless patriot, a great stylist, a great soldier: a man molded after the fashion of those geniuses that made the Italian renaissance a period whose influence is everlasting. His works were collected with filial love by Quezada, in a thirteen volume edition. Among the poets the greatest has been Julián del Casal, a precursor of the Hispanic American *Modernista* movement, whose spirit lives forever in his best known book, *Nieve*. But there have been many other poets: Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, who made admirable translations of Byron's *Hebrew Melodies*; Francisco Sellén, best known for his translation of Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*; and Hernández Catá who did for Poe in the Spanish the service that Baudelaire and Mallarmé performed in the French. Enrique José Varona in his *Nociones de lógica*, *Mirando en torno*, and *Desde mi Belvedere* shines as an artist in prose and as an original belles-lettrist; in the field of history his *Cuba contra España* gives him an importance equal to that gained by Rafael M. Merchán with his *Cuba: justificación de su guerra de independencia*. When the full annals of the Cuban island are written, among the books to be consulted will be those of Eladio Aguirre y Rojas, who sketched many episodes of the time of the revolution of 1868, those of Luis Estévez the author of *Desde el Zanjón hasta Bataire*, those of Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt on the American Occupation; of Fernando Figueredo and Vidal Morales, who studied the lives of the

initiators and first martyrs of the war of freedom; of Serafín Sánchez whose *Héroes humildes* is very valuable; and of all the witnesses of the revolution itself from Martí whom we must mention again and again down to José Miró y Argenter, who has compiled an able biography of Maceo. Nor will the historian fail to consult the work of Enrique Collazo and of the nationalist sociologist Francisco Figueras who has left us a very excellent and instructive book in his *Cuba y su evolución política*; the letters and memoirs of Máximo Gómez, that are so personal and so pathetic; the writings of Rafael M. Labra and Eugenio María de Hostos, this last one of the greatest educators of Hispanic America, a Porto Rican by birth but renowned for his work in Cuba, in Chile, in his native land, and in Santo Domingo where he founded, with the aid of the most intellectual woman of the continent, Salomé Ureña, the first Hispanic American school of advanced studies for women. Lastly the historian will repair to *Lienzos Heroicos* by Manuel de la Cruz, a prose gem, and to *Cuadros viejos, Tradiciones Cubanas*, and *Episodios Cubanos* by Álvaro de la Iglesia.

Among the lesser poetic glories must be mentioned the works of Bonifacio Byrne, whose best volume is *Efigies*; Eulogio Horta whose *Bronces y Rosas* is excellent; the Urbach brothers, authors of *Camaseos* and *Flores de hielo*; Manuel Serafín Pichardo, author of *Ofélicas* (a word this one like that other rare title of Eonchs that another American poet, Chivers, employed, meaning no one knows just what, but something of a seashell, something of a flower); Agustín Acosta, author of *Ala*; and Emilia Bernal, a poetess whose *Alma errante* is a precious volume of poems. Among these poets and these books the anthologist will find his material.

In oratory the leading Cubans are Manuel Sanguily, Rafael Montoro, José María Gálvez, Juan Gualberto Gómez, and Alfredo de Zayas. The leading essayists are Mariano Aramburo y Machado, José de Armas y Cárdenas, Enrique Piñeyro, Fernando Ortíz, Rafael M. Merchán, and Conde-Kostia, the last already mentioned above.

Elsewhere in the world great Cubans have reaped universal laurels. Greatest of these names is that of José María de Heredia, the peerless French sonneteer. Augusto de Armas, author of *Rimes Byzantines* and Alma Rubens, author of *Relicaire Gemmal*, also won renown in France. In France also the sociologist Paul Lafargue, a Cuban, made a name for himself and his country, and Albarrán, Oscar Amoedo, and Francisco Villar have honored French science no less than that of Cuba. For during the period of the wars for independence the majority of

intellectual Cubans became emigrés and settled in foreign lands. So there have been in Central America educators like José María Izaguirre and Tomás Estrada Palma who was later to be Cuba's first President; poets like José Joaquín Palma, author of *Tinieblas del alma*, and jurists like Antonio Zambrana who for a long time was Dean of the Law School of San José de Costa Rica. Francisco Javier Yánes, the Venezuelan historian, was a signer of the Act of Independence of Venezuela, and a distinguished jurist. In México many Cubans found a liberal home and worked there, the most notable among them being Emilio Fuentes y Betancourt, author of a serviceable prosody, *Arte métrica*; Félix Ramos Duarte, whose *Diccionario de mexicanismos* is very authoritative; Rodolfo Menéndez, a well known publicist and master of pedagogy, who organized the schools of Yucatan, and the etymologist, José Miguel Macías. Spain regards as her own children the following Cuban authors: José Ortega Munilla, Alfonso Hernández Catá, Alberto Insúa, and Eduardo Zamacois, novelists; the Count de la Viñaza (Cipriano Muñoz), a notable philologist; and Ramón de la Sagra whose works on the economic and political geography of Cuba are monuments of erudition.

In the didactic field the most notable work is Rafael Montoro's *Moral e instrucción cívica*. Next come the philosophical treatises of the priest Florencio Varela and the text books written by Arturo R. Díaz, Carlos Valdés, and Juan M. Dihigo; the books for children written by Estéban Borrero Echeverría; and lastly the works of Dr. Alfredo M. Aguayo and Arturo Montori.

The scientific writers of Cuba are legion. Two years ago, as the bibliographer Trelles whom we have mentioned above asserts, Cuba had given the world upwards of 7,300 scientific books and pamphlets covering the wide space between the heights of Astronomy and the depths of Deep Sea Vegetation.

The first medical periodical appeared in 1839, called *Repertorio médico habanero*. In 1861, the Cuban Academy of Science was founded; in 1879, the Havana Academy of Clinical Research; in 1887, the Cuban Histo-Bacteriological Laboratory and the Cuban Anti-rabies Institute (the first of its kind to be established in the American continent and one of the greatest the world over); in 1891, the Hygienic Academy; and in 1910, the Academy of Tropical Medicine. With these foundations the literature devoted to pure science increased. In 1910, there were being published in Cuba 93 medical reviews, 11 pharmacy reviews, 15 odontological reviews, and 1 veterinary review. And we take the

liberty of mentioning here that the first successful injection of anti-rabies serum was made in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1895.

In Cuba there are at the present time 51 literary reviews and 123 newspapers being published. Among the magazines the best known is *El Figaro*, now in its twenty-second year. The most serious magazine, which we could call the *Atlantic Monthly* of Cuba, is *Cuba Contemporánea*, on the editorial staff of which Carlos de Velasco has gathered the leading Cuban writers of today. The best presented magazine, which is printed on the finest paper and beautifully illustrated, is *Social*, which is edited by the very remarkable cartoonist Massaguer. The activity of Cuba's newspapers follows only that of Buenos Aires in all Hispanic America. The chief newspapers are *Diario de la Marina*, *La Discusión*, *La Lucha*, *El Mundo*, *El Heraldo de Cuba*, and *El Día*, which are national; and *El Comercio* which caters to Spanish interests and *The Havana Post* (published in English) which caters to American interests.¹

Cuba's greatness of resources and its heroic wars for independence have called to it the attention of the entire world and chiefly of thinking men. Humboldt's *Essai Politique Sur l'Île de Cuba* is a classic and Henry Cabot Lodge's *The War with Cuba* is interesting reading.

RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

NOTES

ITEMS IN COMMERCE REPORTS, FOR THE PERIOD JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1920

Agreement between Mexican Railway and express company for the control of business. No. 160, July 9.

American mining interests in Bolivia. No. 220, September 18.

Argentina's exports for the first six months of 1920. No. 214, September 11.

Argentine agricultural prospects favorable. No. 201, August 26.

Argentine export duties for the month of July, No. 160, July 9. *Id.*, for September, No. 210, September 7.

Argentine quarantine regulations for live stock. No. 159, July 8.

Argentine ruling for labeling edible products. No. 197, August 21.

¹ Of the above mentioned periodicals, the library of the Pan American Union has the following bound volumes: *El Figaro*, 1910-1915; *Cuba Contemporánea* and *Social*, complete to date; and *La Lucha*, 1907-1918.

- Argentine sugar crop damaged by recent storms. No. 166, July 16.
Argentine wheat exports reaching danger line. No. 168, July 19.
The Atocha-La Quiaca trade route between Bolivia and Argentina. No. 201, August 26.
Aviation in the West Indies. No. 161, July 10.
Bahia, Brazil, market for American flour. No. 225, September 24.
Bahia sugar industry. No. 203, August 28.
Banking reforms in Mexico promised. No. 158, July 7.
Bids desired for construction of breakwater for Mazatlan. No. 211, September 8.
Brazilian shipping notes. No. 228, September 28.
Brazil's 1920-21 coffee crop. No. 214, September 11.
Bulletins of the American Chamber of Commerce in Argentina available. No. 221, September 20.
Cargo congestion at Colombian ports. No. 192, August 16.
Central America as an automobile market. No. 157, July 6.
Changes in Mexican import duties. Nos. 171 and 216, July 22 and September 14.
Changes in tariff rates in Costa Rica. No. 185, July 7.
The coal situation in Brazil. No. 223, September 22.
The cocoa crop in the Dominican Republic. No. 222, September 21.
Cocoa shipments from Bahia, Brazil. No. 211, September 8.
The coffee crop in the Maracaibo district, Venezuela. No. 223, September 22.
Coffee shipments from Salina Cruz. Nos. 182 and 227, August 4 and September 27.
Coffee shipments from the port of Maracaibo. No. 210, September 7.
Colombia and Venezuela as automobile markets. No. 169, July 20.
Construction of La Quiaca-Tupiza railway undertaken. No. 198, August 23.
Consul General at Guayaquil to conduct trade conferences. No. 164, July 14.
Cotton growing in Sonora. No. 192, August 16.
Cuban trade suggestions. No. 189, August 12.
Direct radio service between Argentina and Germany. No. 219, September 17.
Discharging of goods continues at port of Habana. No. 230, September 30.
The Dominican tobacco situation. No. 186, August 9.
Dominican trade affected by the low prices of cocoa and tobacco. No. 212, September 9.

- Electrification of Brazilian railroads. No. 215, September 13.
Estimate for the 1920-21 coffee crop. No. 210, September 7.
Exchange situation in Colombia. No. 183, August 5.
Exhibit of natural resources of Sonora. No. 189, August 12.
Expenditures for public works in Trinidad. No. 163, July 13.
Export of shotguns and other sporting goods to Mexico. No. 224, September 23.
Exportable surplus of Argentine wheat. No. 157, July 6.
Exports from Argentina during first quarter of 1920. No. 155, July 2.
Exports from Bahia to United States for June quarter. No. 194, August 18.
Exports from Isle of Pines to United States for June quarter. No. 167, July 17.
Exports of crude rubber from Brazil and Peru during July. No. 208, September 3.
Exports to United States from Panama for April. No. 165, July 15.
Extension of cable lines to Colombia. No. 182, August 4.
Extension of the Mexican wireless system. No. 224, September 23.
Extension of time for Guaymas port works bids. No. 215, September 13.
Failure of corn crop in Southern Honduras. No. 228, September 28.
Foreign tariffs. Nos. 165 and 169, July 15 and 31; nos. 183, 187, 188, 196, and 201, August 5, 10, 11, 20, and 26; no. 207, September 2.
Foreign trade of Costa Rica. No. 161, July 10.
Formalities for sending books to Argentina. No. 206, September 1.
General summary of economic conditions in Brazil during the past fiscal year. No. 179, July 31.
German plans for cultivation of Argentine cotton. No. 159, July 8.
Guadeloupe sugar crop not to be requisitioned. No. 172, July 23.
Import licence for telephone and telegraph equipment in Venezuela. No. 217, September 15.
Importation of coal at Rio de Janeiro during July. No. 230, September 30.
Importers of automobiles in Central America. No. 165, July 15.
Improved shipping facilities with Trinidad. No. 224, September 23.
Improvement in congested conditions in Habana. No. 225, September 24.
Increase in American tonnage at Callao, Peru. No. 220, September 18.
Increase in Argentine import duties. Nos. 162 and 204, July 12 and August 30.

- Increase in Argentine port charges. No. 202, August 27.
Increase in Cuban duty on jewelry. No. 157, July 6.
Increase in Mexican freight rates. No. 186, August 10.
Increase in price of fuel oil at Panama Canal. No. 173, July 24.
Increased sugar-cane crop expected for Trinidad. No. 223, September 22.
Increases in certain Mexican import duties. No. 159, July 8.
Increasing port tonnage at Cienfuegos. No. 186, August 9.
Increasing shipments of Haitian coffee to United States. No. 161, July 10.
Increasing volume of exports from Port Limon, Costa Rica, during May. No. 154, July 1.
Industrial development in Brazil. No. 228, September 28.
Inter-American cable facilities. No. 177, July 29.
Latin American trade notes. No. 160, July 9.
Linen rags available for export from Argentina. No. 220, September 18.
List of importers in Honduras. No. 213, September 10.
List of importers in Salvador. No. 217, September 15.
Manganese ore available in Argentina. No. 202, August 27.
Mexican coinage for July. No. 228, September 28.
Mexican export duty on hides. No. 188, August 11.
Mexican exports through Nogales to United States for August. No. 222, September 21.
Mexican mining taxes payable before October 31, 1920. No. 219, September 17.
Mexican railway strikes settled. No. 180, August 2.
Mexico's participation in the Dallas Fair. No. 219, September 17.
Mining companies in Mexico. No. 196, August 20.
Movement of cargo at Barranquilla. No. 226, September 25.
New banking institution in Guayaquil, Ecuador. No. 200, August 22.
New banks in Mexico. No. 204, August 30.
New issue of Peruvian paper money. No. 229, September 29.
New Mexican export duties on cereals, etc. No. 219, September 17.
New services of Lloyd Brasileira. No. 224, September 23.
New sources of revenue of the Mexican government. No. 221, September 20.
New steamship lines between Goteborg and Valparaiso. No. 183, August 5.
New sugar industry in Honduras. No. 154. July 1.

- New tariff of Bolivia. No. 184, August 6.
- New train schedule between Mexico City and Laredo. No. 192, August 16.
- New wireless stations for Mexico. No. 205, August 31.
- Opportunity for tourist hotel at Ensenada, Mexico. No. 188, August 11.
- Output of Mexican mines. No. 196, August 20.
- Panama Canal traffic for May. No. 164, July 12. *Id.*, for July, No. 212, September 9.
- Payment of Mexican mining taxes. No. 179, July 31.
- Peru's foreign trade. No. 218, September 16.
- Peruvian exports to United States. No. 199, August 24.
- Peruvian stores for sale. No. 224, September 23.
- Petroleum deposits in various districts of Mexico. No. 176, July 28.
- The Petroleum industry of Mexico. No. 215, September 13.
- Port conditions at Habana unrelieved. No. 220, September 18.
- Postal service between France and Brazil. No. 228, September 28.
- Postal service between Spain and Mexico. No. 190, August 13.
- Postal service for "Sample letters" in Mexico. No. 193, August 17.
- Practice of handling bills of exchange in Uruguay. No. 167, July 17.
- Precautions in connection with West Indian dollar currency. No. 164, July 14.
- Preliminary estimate of coffee crop of Costa Rica. No. 228, September 28.
- Present sugar yield and future prospects in Puerto Plata district. No. 172, July 23.
- Principal articles exported from Dominican Republic in 1919. No. 165, July 15.
- Proposed harbor improvements in Jamaica. No. 188, August 11.
- Proposed new trade-mark law in Uruguay. No. 181, August 3.
- Purchase of sugar machinery for Guadeloupe. No. 220, September 18.
- Radio installations in Ecuador. No. 167, July 17.
- Railroad construction by the international railways of Central America. No. 154, July 1.
- Rains damage cotton crop in the Laguna district, Mexico. No. 218, September 16.
- Rapid development of Antilla district, Cuba. No. 176, July 28.
- Recent raise in Chilean rates for foreign postage. No. 167, July 17.
- Reductions in Mexican export duties on hides and skins. No. 185, August 11.

- Registration of trade mark "Salvavida" in Brazil. No. 190, August 13.
- Registration of trade mark "Titan" in Brazil. No. 162, July 12.
- Removal of Mexican export embargo on sugar. No. 171, July 22.
- Removal of Mexican export embargo on cotton. No. 200, August 25.
- Reorganization of Colombian Chamber of Commerce. No. 188, August 11.
- Reorganization of the Lloyd Brasileiro. No. 200, August 25.
- Requisition of sugar in Jamaica. No. 212, September 9.
- Resources and trade of the Cochabamba district of Bolivia. No. 195, August 19.
- Resources and trade of the Potosi district of Bolivia. No. 168, July 19.
- Resources and trade of the Sucre district of Bolivia. No. 171, July 22.
- Resources and trade of the Yungas district of Bolivia. No. 219, September 17.
- Resumption of trade between Argentina and Germany. No. 220, September 18.
- Retail price regulation in Lima, Peru. No. 201, August 26.
- Retail shops in Santiago de Cuba. No. 163, July 13.
- Rise in Chilean exchange favors the import trade. No. 160, July 9.
- Rubber and rubber goods market in Latin America. No. 229, September 29.
- Sale of aspirin restricted in Argentina. No. 167, July 17.
- Santa Marta exports to United States for June quarter. No. 182, August 4.
- Sugar production and consumption in Paraguay. No. 186, August 9.
- Shark fishing in Lower California. No. 190, August 13.
- Shipments of rubber from Brazil and Peru in May. No. 193, August 17.
- Shipping and trade conditions in Uruguay. No. 175, July 27.
- Shortage of circulating medium in Peru. No. 199, August 24.
- Shortage of newsprint paper in Bahia, Brazil. No. 200, August 25.
- Straits of Magellan traffic in 1919. No. 209, September 4.
- Sugar experiment station opened in British Guiana. No. 228, September 28.
- Sugar industry of Maracaibo district. No. 191, August 14.
- Sugar production in Cienfuegos district and exportation. No. 203, August 28.
- Supervision of all banks in Brazil. No. 217, September 15.
- Suspension of dyestuff prohibition in Jamaica. No. 199, August 24.
- Tabasco as a future supply of cane-sugar. No. 177, July 29.

- Tractor demonstration in Brazil. No. 225, September 24.
Trade conditions of the Uyuni district, Bolivia. No. 169, July 20.
Trade notes from Argentina. Nos. 157 and 170, July 6 and 21, and no. 184, August 6.
Trade notes from Bolivia. No. 200, August 25.
Trade notes from Brazil. No. 174, July 26, no. 191, August 14, no. 230, September 30.
Trade notes from Central America. No. 211, September 8.
Trade notes from Colombia. No. 163, July 13.
Trade notes from Colombia and Ecuador. No. 203, August 28.
Trade notes from Honduras. No. 196, August 20.
Trade notes from Mexico. No. 180, August 2, nos. 206 and 225, September 1 and 24.
Trade notes from Peru. No. 196, August 20.
Trade notes from Uruguay and Paraguay. No. 167, July 17.
Trade notes from Venezuela. No. 188, August 11.
Traveling for business in Latin America. No. 194, August 18.
Trinidad loan oversubscribed. No. 184, August 6.
Trinidad trade in Tonca beans. No. 221, September 20.
Unfavorable financial conditions in Ecuador. No. 225, September 24.
Uruguayan commercial notes. No. 201, August 26.
Venezuelan ruling on registration of typewritten documents. No. 183, August 5.
Vice Consulate in Guatemala closed. No. 215, September 13.
Wireless plants to be erected in Mexico. No. 160, July 9.
Wool industry in Bolivia. No. 173, July 24.
Wool supplies in foreign countries. No. 210, September 7.

Annual supplements to *Commerce Reports*, each for a separate country, have recently been published as follows:

- Argentina. No. 41a, May 26. By Consul General W. Henry Robertson, Buenos Aires.
Argentina. No. 41b, June 24. Rosario. By Wilbert L. Bonney.
Dominican Republic. No. 29a, July 26. By Vice-Consul George A. Mackinson.
Mexico. No. 35a, June 21. Ensenada, by Consul William C. Burdett, pp. 4-7. Frontera, by Consul Lee R. Blohm, pp. 7-11. Mexicali, by Consul Walter F. Boyle, pp. 11-14. Progreso, by Consul O. Gaylord Marsh, pp. 14-17. Saltillo, by Consul Harold Playter, pp. 18-22. Vera Cruz, by Consul Paul H. Foster, pp. 22-24.

Nicaragua. No. 37a, July 13. By Consul Andrew J. McConnico, Corinto.

Paraguay. No. 48a, July 22. By Consul Henry H. Balch.

Peru. No. 49a, July 23. Callao-Lima, by Vice-Consul James H. Roth. Salaverry Agency, by Consular Agent Antonio J. Salazar.

Venezuela. No. 51a, July 19. La Guaira, by Consul Homer Brett, pp. 1-13. Puerto Cabello, by Consul Frank Anderson Henry, pp. 13-19.

A NOTABLE PORTUGUESE HISTORICAL PUBLICATION

The Portuguese colony in Brazil, which is very large and important, plans to celebrate the first centenary of Brazilian independence—an independence which was effected in 1822 almost without a struggle—by erecting an artistic monument in Rio de Janeiro, as well as by the publication of a great work, namely, "The History of the Portuguese Colonization of Brazil"—the latter undoubtedly a great literary monument. This work will consist of six folio volumes, and will be profusely illustrated with facsimiles of manuscripts, charts and portolans, reproductions of old maps and prints, and sketches made *sur place* by the Portuguese artist, Roque Gameiro, who, accompanied by his daughter, herself an artist, has been in Brazil for a long time expressly for that purpose. The direction of the work has been assumed by Carlos Malteiro Dias, one of the most brilliant contemporary Portuguese writers, who has gathered about himself the best scholars of Portugal. He has chosen Ernesto de Vasconcellos, secretary of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, to supervise the cartographical section. Among other Portuguese scholars connected with the work are Julio Dantas, Lopes de Mendonça, Luciano Pereira de Silva, Esteves Pereira, Antonio Baião, and Pedro d'Azevedo. In addition, a Brazilian, Manoel de Oliveira Lima, and an Austrian, Rudolf Schuller, who is well known in university circles in the United States, are connected with the staff. Extensive personal research is being conducted by specialists in the archives of Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, France, Italy, and England, and it is reported that this research has already yielded excellent results.

The first volume of the work will be published in 1922. This will deal with the discovery of Brazil, the exploration of its coasts, and the first settlements (1500-1521). The second volume will treat of the feudal régime of the *donatarios*, or the Brazilian Middle Age (1521-

1580). The third will discuss the penetration of the country and its defense against foreign aggressions (XVII. century); the fourth, the framing of nationality (XVIII. century); the fifth, the removal of the Portuguese court to Brazil and the proclamation of independence; the sixth (to be published in 1927), Portuguese activities in Brazil during the XIX. century.

The headquarters of the association organized to carry out this vast historical enterprise, are located at the Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura, 30, Rua Luiz de Camoes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Portuguese Academy (Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa) has taken the organization under its patronage, and, through a committee of its members, is directing the research work in the Portuguese Record Office (Torre do Tombo) and other archives.—MANOEL DE OLIVEIRA LIMA.

Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War. The New Mexican Campaign in 1862, by William Clarke Whitford, D.D., president of Milton College, published by the State Historical and Natural History Society of Denver, in 1906, is of special interest to Colorado and New Mexico, and forms an interesting chapter in the history of the Civil War. Of special interest to students of Hispanic American history is the citation in the preface from the account of the Confederate campaign by Major Trevanion T. Teel. Major Teel says that had the campaign been successful, "negotiations to secure Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California, either by purchase or conquest, would be opened; the state of affairs in Mexico made it an easy thing to take those states, and the Mexican President would be glad to get rid of them and at the same time improve his exchequer. In addition to all this, General Sibley intimated that there was a secret understanding between the Mexicans and the Confederate authorities. Juarez, the President of the Republic (so called), was then in the City of Mexico with a small army under his command, hardly sufficient to keep him in his position. That date (1862) was the darkest hour in the annals of our sister republic, but it was the brightest of the Confederacy, and General Sibley thought that he would have little difficulty in consummating the ends so devoutly wished by the Confederate government."

The United States and Latin America, by Professor John Holladay Latané, of Johns Hopkins University, was published from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., on August 9, of this year. This volume is

based on the smaller volume by the same author entitled *The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America*, which was published by the Johns Hopkins Press in 1900, and which contains the first series of Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History. A portion of the volume is a reprint of the former work with minor revisions; a portion is rewritten and brought down to date; and a third part is entirely new matter. The new chapters treat of "The advance of the United States in the Caribbean", "Pan Americanism", and "The Monroe Doctrine". This volume is reviewed at length in this issue of this REVIEW.

Dr. William R. Shepherd in his *The Hispanic Nations of the World, a Chronicle of Our Southern Neighbors*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1920), treats his subject under the following chapters: The heritage from Spain and Portugal; Our old king or none; Independence or death; Ploughing the sea; The age of the dictators; Perils from abroad; Greater states and lesser; On the margin of international life; The republics of South America; Mexico in revolution; The republics of the Caribbean; and Pan-Americanism of the great war. The bibliographical note (pp. 239-242) is excellent. Dr. Shepherd uses the term "Hispanic America" throughout his volume.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, who will be gratefully remembered for the new Drake material she has unearthed (to name only one of her many activities), is compiling bibliographical notes on Francisco Cervantes de Salazar. Mrs. Nuttall states that many documents hitherto unknown have been found which throw new light on the character of Cervantes de Salazar and redeem it. This material will be published in *Journal de la Société des Americanistes*, Paris.

In the field of Hispanic American literature, the *Spanish-American Series* being published by Brentano is interesting and important. The series, consisting of notable literary works of Spanish American authors, is under the editorial direction of Dr. Isaac Goldberg, whose scholarly ability in this field has been demonstrated by his *Studies in Spanish-American Literature*. The initial number in the series is Lorenzo Marroquín's *Pax*, which has been translated by Drs. Goldberg and Schierbrand. The translation is well done, bringing this interesting satire upon Colombian life and politics before the English-reading public. The next issue, ready in September, is Blanco-Fombona's *El Hombre*

de Oro, a virile story of the political and social customs of Venezuela, remarkable for its characterization, its patriotism, and its mastery of deep, human emotions. *El Hombre de Hierro*, by the same author, is under consideration, and *Some Spanish-American Poems*, with the Spanish text and English translation by Alice Stone Blackwell, is announced. It should be noted also that Dr. Goldberg's *Studies in Spanish-American Literature* is being translated into Spanish for publication by Blanco-Fombona and into Italian for Zanichilli.—C. K. JONES.

The first volume of *Manual de l'Hispanissant*, by R. Foulché-Debosc and L. Barron-Dihigo, and just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons is an indispensable work to the student of Spanish history and culture. The material is arranged in six sections, namely: Généralités; Typo-bibliographies; Biographies et bio-bibliographies; Bibliographies monographiques; Archives, bibliothèques et musées; Collections dispersées.—C. K. JONES.

An editorial entitled "On South American Business Reliability", which appeared in the April issue of *The South American*, is well worth reading. It is both timely and convincing.

At the semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society held at Boston, April 9, 1919, "the report of the council prepared by Mr. George H. Blakeslee, and relating chiefly to the recent development of interests in Latin America, was read and approved". The following is reprinted from the *Proceedings* for that meeting (Worcester, Mass., 1920), pp. 2-4:

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Winship referred to the collections of Spanish American literature and called attention to the distinction between the historical, the bibliographical, and the linguistic aspects of the subjects. For the purposes of students of language, Mr. William E. Gates of Point Loma, California, possesses what is probably both the most extensive and the most intelligently selected collection of manuscript material illustrating the dialects in use by the native tribes occupying the territory of what is now the Mexican Republic. He has been able to secure a large proportion of the original manuscripts, as well as the printed works, that have come to market in the auction room or through private channels during the last two decades, and he has supplemented these by obtaining photographic-process copies of nearly all the important documents which are in public repositories. In a spirit of generous scholarly co-operation Mr. Gates has made it possible for other collections to secure duplicates of his copies at the cost of production. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, whose library is

now at the University of Pennsylvania, anticipated Mr. Gates both in scheme and scope, but the hand-written copies upon which he had to rely are so frequently untrustworthy that they have already taken their place as historical illustrations of the handicaps against which science formerly struggled.

The two leading public institutions in this field are the Bureau of Ethnology, which is supplemented by the material in the Library of Congress, at Washington, and the Peabody Museum Library at Harvard. At the latter Dr. Charles P. Bowditch of this Society has rendered important service in securing reproductions of manuscripts throwing light upon Maya problems. The Peabody Museum also possesses the material collected by Bandelier while he was engaged on the work of the Hemenway Expeditions, seeking in old Mexico the clue to the story of the New Mexican ruins.

The John Carter Brown Library and the Lenox Library have long been rivals, so far as the earlier printed books are concerned, in this as in kindred fields. The former probably secured a lead when Mr. Brown purchased the linguistic library of Dr. Nicolas Leon, a corresponding member of this Society. The library collected by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, dealing with language in a broad sense, is said to be the nearest competitor abroad.

The student of Spanish American history will find the material he needs scattered among several institutions, each developing a particular aspect of the subject. The Bureau of American Republics presumably has most of the twentieth century publications, especially those dealing with social and economic phases. The John Carter Brown Library has a commanding position for those printed before 1800, having added largely to its collections since the check-list printed ten years ago. Harvard, Yale, and the John Carter Brown libraries had at one time a working agreement by which the two Universities left the older and more costly books to the Providence library, and divided the later field, Yale specializing on Peru and the northern countries of South America, and Harvard on Chili and the South. Mr. Coolidge's purchase of the Luis Montt library at Santiago de Chile and Mr. Bingham's personal collection on Bolivia and Peru established the strength of the two universities in these respective fields. Yale added Mexico when Mr. Henry E. Wagner presented the books which he had collected during his residence in that country. The John Carter Brown Library has an important group of Peruvian publications dated between 1800 and 1840, which were made accessible by the hand-list printed in 1908. The Hispanic Society of America has not neglected the Spanish colonies, but these have not as yet received the comprehensive attention with which Mr. Huntington has devoted himself to the literature and art of the Peninsula. In Chicago the Newberry Library has Mr. Edward E. Ayer's collection of books on the American Indian, which contains many important early works. The H. H. Bancroft collection gave the University of California a good start in the way of Mexican books, and both at Berkeley and at Stanford efforts have been made to emphasize the importance of all the countries bordering on the Pacific.

Following are some of the latest books worthy of mention dealing with Hispanic American themes: *La France et les Republiques Sud-américaines*, by General Maitrot, Nancy; *The Music of Spain*, by

Carl van Vechten, New York, Alfred A. Knopf; *El Colectivismo Agrario de Rivadavia*, by C. Antoya, Buenos Aires; *Men, Manners and Morals in South America*, by J. O. P. Bland, New York, Scribner's Sons; *La Grande Aventure de Panamá*, by Buneau Varilla, Paris; *La República Dominicana y los Estados Unidos*, by B. González Arrili, Buenos Aires; *Sociedades y Sindicatos*, by C. D. López, México, D. F.; *Una Prisión Honrosa*, by Ramón Zelaya, San José de Costa Rica; *Filosofía Constitucional*, by José Gil Fortoul, Madrid; *Bolívar y las Repúblicas del Sur*, by Daniel Florencio O'Leary, Madrid; *Les Ecrivaines Contemporaines de l'Amerique Espagnole*, by Francisco Contreras, Paris, La Renaissance du Livre; *Valores Literarios de Costa Rica*, by Rogelio Sotela, San José, Imprenta Alsina; *Fideicomiso*, by Ricardo Alfaro, Professor of the National School of Law, Panamá; *Gambetta*, by Mario Garcia Kohly, Madrid, Imprenta de Pueyo; *The Intervention of Spain in American Independence*, by M. Conrotte, Madrid; *Los Caranchos de la Florida*, by Benito Lynch, Buenos Aires; and *El Quijote durante tres Siglos*, by Francisco A. de Icaza, Madrid, Renacimiento.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Manuel Calero, former Mexican Ambassador to the United States, has provoked a very warm controversy among the political writers of his country with his recent book *Un Decenio de Política Mexicana* recently published in New York City. He was well acquainted with most of the chief actors of the drama he describes, as he was a friend of many prominent men of the period studied, including Porfirio Díaz, Bernardo Reyes, and Francisco Madero. The discussion over Mr. Calero's book has made clear various formerly obscure points in modern Mexican history, and the volume is crowded with first-hand information.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Prof. Roberto Brenes Mesén, commenting on the last book of Ricardo Fernández Guardia, *Reseña Histórico de Talamanca*, San José, Costa Rica, says that "to men of letters it is full of suggestions and topics which may be displayed in short-stories and poems; and the last two chapters are of very great importance for statesmen and journalists." He adds: "The book has a permanent historical value and from the standpoint of style it is one of the most charming that Fernández Guardia has ever written."—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Alfonso Reyes, the young master of letters, has published with an excellent preface, the Works of Amado Nervo, the exquisite poet who died not long ago in Montevideo where he was discharging duties as Mexican diplomat. Reyes possesses full authority to speak of Nervo and, no doubt, the firm "Biblioteca Nueva", which has published the book, will win more attention as new volumes like this appear in the market. "The Race of Bronze" by Nervo has recently been translated into English by Señora Matilde Lorenz de Cerna, of San Antonio, Texas, who was born within the United States and is well known among scholars for her linguistic ability.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Prof. M. A. de Vitis, of Pittsburgh, is visiting Spain in order to collect more data for his anthology of Spanish American poets, and it is to be expected that his comprehensive grasp of this field and his fine taste will result in a most valuable production. Charles B. MacMichael has published, through Boni & Liveright, New York, a collection of seven short-stories, translated from the Spanish: "The Death of the Empress of China", "The Veil of Queen Mab" and "The Box" by Rubén Darío; "After the Battle", "The Menace" and "Souls of Contrast", by Jacinto Octavio Picón; and "Adios, Cordera" by Leopoldo Alas. Alberto Ghirardo, of Argentina, has signed a contract with a publisher of Madrid, for the publication of the largest Spanish American Anthology, which will consolidate all the literary material scattered through local collections. It is announced that his work, which will comprise twenty volumes, will contain the following sections: I and II, Pioneers; III, Classics; IV, Romantics; V, Philosophers and Historians; VI, Essayists; VII, Popular Songs; VIII, Folklore; IX, Legends and Anecdotes; X, Humorous Songs; XI, The New Poets; XII, Short-Stories; XIII, Scientific Writings; XIV, Children's Poetry; XV, Spanish American Biography; XVI, Drama; XVII, Modern Masters of Prose; and XVIII, Poets of Today.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Néstor Carbonell, former editor of *Letras*, Habana, has published "Próceres", a collection of biographies and sketches of foremost Cubans, such as Jose Martí, Luz y Caballero, José Maceo, José Antonio Saco, Gonzalo de Quesada, Bartolomé Masó, and Cisneros Betancourt.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

On the 25th of July the Uruguayans celebrated the centenary of their illustrious countryman, Juan Carlos Gómez. The National Council of the Administration had earlier passed an Act for the publication of a selected volume of Gómez's best writings to honor his achievements as an intellectual leader of the republic.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Enrique González Martínez, recently chosen as Mexican representative to Chile, according to Pedro de Répide and V. Salado Alvarez, is the foremost poet of Spanish literature of today. Some of his poems have been translated into English, and in the American universities his name is winning recognition. He is the author of "Silenter", "Los Senderos Ocultos", "Parábolas y Otros Poemas", and "Jardines de Francia".—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Cultura is the name of the fascinating collection of modern authors of world literature. The editors, Professor Agustín Loera Chávez and Dr. Julio Torri, have secured the best contributors for their library and have associated themselves with the best Mexican artists. A work of similar nature is *Convivio* published in San José, Costa Rica, under the editorship of Professor Joaquín García Monge—a well known scholar and advocate of good literature. This volume contains selections of masters of Spanish letters among which may be mentioned the poems of Fray Luis de León, the short-stories for children by Carmen Lira, some essays of José Vasconcelos, the President of the National University of México, and the best writings of Rubén Darío during his stay in Costa Rica. Another publication of Prof. García Monge is *Repertorio Americano*, which gives current literary information regarding all Spanish-speaking countries.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

On July 28 of this year the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica addressed a note to his colleagues of Central America in regard to his government's plan to publish all historical documents from 1821 to 1848 which have not been printed. He requested that each of the five republics appoint a commissioner to carry on research work in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, in order to collect all material available to write the history of the old Kingdom of Guatemala. The commissioners are to appoint president and secretary for the joint work and each of the countries will provide separately for the expenses. The Costa Rican Minister made the suggestion to give the joint commission full powers to attend the Congress of Hispanic American His-

tory and Geography which will meet at Seville in the spring of 1921 to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Straits of Magellan. In answer to that suggestion the government of Salvador announced on August 20 the appointment of Señor Ismael G. Fuentes, secretary of the legation of Salvador in Spain. Dr. Pedro Pérez Zedón and Don Ricardo Fernández Guardia, both prominent as historical students and writers, are the Costa Rican investigators to select public documents of the independence period. Central America will celebrate the centenary of its freedom in September, 1921.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Among the most valuable collections of bibliography published in Spanish the 14 volumes of "Bibliografía Cubana" by Carlos M. Trelles, librarian of the city of Matanzas, are most worthy of praise. The latest volume, *Biblioteca Científica Cubana*, was printed this year. Trelles has won a distinguished place among bibliographers, as Beristain in Mexico and Medina in Chile.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

The Inspection General of Artistic Monuments of Mexico, under the leadership of Señor Jorge Enciso, has published "Iglesias y Conventos de la Ciudad de Mexico", the third volume of the library "Monografías Mexicanas de Arte" to show the treasures of architecture in colonial Mexico.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

By special request, Dr. John H. Williams, winner of the David A. Wells prize at Harvard in 1919, has furnished a few notes in regard to his volume, which is in course of publication at the Harvard University Press. The book deals with the period of Argentine economic history from 1880 to 1900, a period of peculiar interest to the student of international finance and trade. During most of the period Argentina was on a basis of inconvertible paper money, the premium on gold fluctuating violently. The eighties constitute the greatest "boom decade" in Argentine history—marked by an extensive program of railroad construction, heavy immigration, unprecedented agricultural expansion, the rise of wheat as a chief export, a great wave of land speculation in which the official land mortgage banks played a spectacular rôle—all accompanied by the borrowing of foreign capital, particularly British, on a scale perhaps never equalled by a country of so small a population. At the same time Argentine foreign trade underwent a revolution, the balance of trade, which had shown an excess of imports over

exports down to 1891, being converted in that year into an excess of exports over imports, a favorable balance which has existed ever since. This overturn in the foreign trade was punctuated by the Baring Panic, the most severe panic in Hispanic American history, which was also markedly felt in England, and to a less degree on the Continent of Europe and in the United States. The purpose of the book is to work out the inter-relations between the three major factors in the Argentine financial and commercial situation—the inconvertible paper currency, the borrowings of foreign capital, and the foreign trade—and by so doing to provide an explanation of the means whereby fundamental changes in foreign trade, such as an overturn of the balance of trade, are brought about in countries which are on an inconvertible paper money basis. The book is divided into two parts. The first part relates the facts of monetary history and of foreign borrowings, and shows the relation between these two factors. The second part is devoted to an analysis of the foreign trade, and of the intricate interaction between the trade balance, the currency, and foreign capital. This second part includes a statistical comparison of prices, costs, and the value of currency, and shows the effects of a shifting monetary standard upon the operations of exporters and importers. The analysis indicates some important modifications in the theory of international trade and foreign exchange as applied to inconvertible paper money countries. The study is of immediate practical interest, moreover, because of the reappearance of inconvertible paper as a basis for international trade as a result of the World War. Practically all the countries of Europe have been (and still are with the exception of Great Britain) on a basis of inconvertible paper since early in the war. Chile has long been on a paper money basis, and Brazil since 1914—not to mention minor Hispanic American countries, where inconvertible paper currency has long been a major economic problem. A much similar condition is to be found among the silver-using countries of the Orient.

Dr. Williams gathered the materials for his volume in Argentina where he spent a year as Frederick Sheldon Traveling Fellow (1917–1918), and where he was able to supplement the direct method of interviews by research in institutional and private libraries. Among the latter was the valuable collection of Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Ltd., the oldest and largest banking firm in Argentina. This firm played a prominent part in the upbuilding of Argentina after the Baring Panic. The summer of 1918 was spent as assistant chief of the Latin American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in Wash-

ington, during which time, Dr. Williams wrote a series of reports on Hispanic American monetary, financial, and trade conditions during the war. The academic year 1918-1919 was spent at Harvard as instructor of statistics and assistant editor of the *Harvard Review of Economic Statistics*; and 1919-1920 at Princeton as assistant professor of international trade and statistics. During the present year Dr. Williams is at Northwestern University where he is associate professor of banking, and lectures as well on money and banking at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

The thitherto unpublished letters of José Martí, which appeared in the *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Habana) in May, 1920, are to appear also in a small volume. They were compiled by Joaquín Llaverías, an official of the Cuban archives, and wellknown historical writer. These epistles are addressed to Néstor Ponce de León and Dr. Miguel Francisco Viondi: the first, a former director of the archives, and the second, a lawyer and known patriot.—DOMINGO FIGAROLA-CANEDA.

Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., states that there are more second hand books on Hispanic America for sale in Buenos Aires and Montevideo than in any other cities in South America.

América is the name of a new "Revista internacional ilustrado" which is published in Santiago de Chile. The first two numbers of this pleasing periodical have reached this country. The first number (August 8, 1920), contains the following: "La educación en Chile", by Charles E. Chapman; "La Campaña presidencial en los Estados Unidos"; "La presidencia en los Estados Unidos: Poderes y atribuciones del ejecutivo"; "La Union Pan-Americana". The second number (August 20) contains: "EE. UU. no interviene en las elecciones de Nicaragua"; "La ley 'seca' para Méjico"; "Nuestros consules en Norte-América"; "Los próximas grandes maniobras de la armada norte-americana se llevarían a cabo en el golfo de Panamá en Enero próximo"; "Tratando de suprimir la cuarentena en Colón"; "El último censo en EE. UU. El Acrecimiento de la población". The proprietor of this new paper is A. V. de H. Collao, a Chilean, who is director of *La Prensa* of New York. This publication should wield considerable influence in Chile. The first two numbers are excellent.

Boletín del Centro de Estudios Americanistas (Seville) in its issue Nos. 34 and 35 (issued as one), offers: "Catálogo de legajos del Archivo General de Indias. Sección segunda. Contaduría General del Consejo de Indias" (continued); "Escudos de armas títulos de ciudades y villas, fundaciones de pueblos, erección de obispos, etc. Armas para Martiáñez (Toledo, April 18, 1534), A. de I., 190-7-1, folio 148.º"; "Intervención tutelar de España en los problemas de límites de Hispano-América", by Germán Latorre; "Relación geográfica de Veracruz (Nueva España) (1571?), ed. by Germán Latorre; "Las Veladas literarias del Virrey del Perú Marqués de Casteldosrius (1709-1710)".

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union for August publishes: "Argentina activities", by William A. Reid; "Economic value of United States imports from Latin America", by William C. Wells; "A Farewell statement", by John Barrett; "The Presidential palace of Habana"; "The Third Pan American aeronautic congress"; "Venezuela: one of the richest South American Countries". For September: "Death of Dr. Delphino Moreira, vice president of Brazil"; "First Pan American architectural congress"; "Guaraná", by Joseph E. Agan; "The Magdalena River", by Enrique Naranjo M.; "The New Ambassador of Brazil to the United States"; "Reception of the ambassador of Peru"; "Summer school of Pan American Commerce".

The Guatemala review *Centro América*, for October-December, 1919, publishes: "La beneficencia en el Salvador"; "El Carbon, Enfermedad del Hollin o mancha negra del café", by Ramón Tejada Aguirre; "Comercio de cabotaje centro-americano", by J. Pinto; "Costa Rica"; "Discurso pronunciado por el Doctor David Arellano, ministro de instrucción pública de Nicaragua el 14 de Septiembre de 1918 en la solemnidad de la jura de la bandera"; "Guatemala"; "Honduras"; "Instrucción pública en Nicaragua"; "La Liga de las naciones", by Jesús Figueroa; "Nicaragua"; "Principales iniciativas de la oficina internacional Centro-Americano"; "El Salvador".

Cuba Contemporánea contains articles in various issues as follows: February—"José Morales Lemús", by Alberto Blanco; "Política internacional americana", by Juan C. Zamora; "Relaciones diplomáticas de Colombia y Estados Unidos en la guerra de independencia", by Gabriel Porras Troconis. April—"La neutralidad de Chile durante la guerra europea", "Vivos que no mueren: El agustino Don Zacarías

Martínez", by Diego Carbonell Núñez. May—"Cuba y el tratado de paz", by Juan Clemente Zamora. July—"Teodoro Roosevelt", by Aurelio Hevia; "El general Leonard Wood y la instrucción pública en Cuba", by Ramiro Guerra. August—"La orden 34 de 1902 y los robos en los ferrocarriles", by Francisco Henríquez Ureña; "Los derechos de los hijos ilegítimos", by Francisco G. del Valle. September—"Ramón Pinto", by Enrique Larrondo.

Cultura Venezolana (Caracas) contains the following articles in various issues: April—"La religiosidad de Bolívar", by Father Revolde. May—"Los Aborígenes del Estado Falcón", by Pedro M. Arcaya; "Campañas y Cruceros. Memorias de un oficial de la legión Británica", IX., by William D. Mahoney; "El Derecho electoral de la mujer", by José Gil Fortoul; "El Derecho sobre el petróleo", by Joaquín Santaella; "José Gil Fortoul", by Gabriel Espinosa. June—"Campañas y Cruceros" X., by William D. Mahoney; "Los enseñadas de la historia; El testamento de Roscio", by Eloy G. González; "Los Estados Unidos, la Doctrina de Monroe y la liga de las naciones", by L. S. Rowe; "La Evolución de las ciencias naturales y las exploraciones botánicas en Venezuela", by H. Pittier; "Jose Gil Fortoul", by Gabriel Espinosa; "Venezuela y la liga de las naciones", by José A. Tagliaferro. July—"Los Estados Unidos, la Doctrina de Monroe, y la liga de las naciones", by L. S. Rowe; "Influencias que se ejercieron en Simón Bolívar", by D. Carbonell; "José Gil Fortoul", by G. Espinosa; "Recordando la Doctrina de Monroe", by L. M. Drago; "Venezuela y la liga de las naciones", by J. A. Tagliaferro; "Campañas y cruceros", XI., by William D. Mahoney. August—"Los aborígenes del Estado Falcón", by Pedro M. Arcaya; "Campañas y Cruceros" XII., by William D. Mahoney; "Como podría obtenerse la unión espiritual y material de la América Hispana y la Anglosajona", by Guillermo A. Sherwell; "Las enseñadas de la Historia" IV., by Eloy G. González; "Miranda como filósofo y erudito", by M. S. Sánchez; "El Vertice victorioso (Las dos fases de Boyacá)", by Gabriel Espinosa.

Estudio (Barcelona) contains in recent issues: "La Argentina vista por Oliveira Lima" by J. Francisco V. Lima (July); "Estadística Argentina" (June); "La Propiedad territorial en Chile" (June).

Inter-America for August has: "Martí's ideas upon education", by Antonio Iraizoz (transl. from *Cuba Contemporánea*, May, 1920), "Pan

Americanism from a Central American standpoint", by Rafael Urtecho (transl. from *El Comercio*, Managua, Nicaragua, March 11, 1920); "A quarternary giant", by Carlos Cuervo Márquez (transl. from *Boletín de la Sociedad de Ciencias*, Bogotá, Colombia, August-October, 1918); "The Semi-Centennial of a great daily" (transl. from editorial in *El Mercurio*, Santiago, Chile, January 4, 1920); "The United States in Argentina", by Luis Pascarella (transl. from *Nosotros*, Buenos Aires, March, 1920); "Woman's political status in Chile", by Ricardo Salas Edwards (transl. from *Revista Chilena*, Santiago, Chile, March, 1920).

The July number of *The Journal of International Relations* publishes: "American achievements in Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Virgin Islands", by George C. Thorpe; "The Caribbean policy of the United States", by William R. Shepherd; "Greetings to the world from the new liberal constitutional party in Mexico", by Manuel de la Pena; "The Mexican people", by Frederick Starr; and "The present American intervention in Santo Domingo and Haiti", by Otto Schoenrich.

Mercurio Peruano (Lima), for June, 1920, publishes: "La Actividad estética" by A. O. Deustua; "D. José Gálvez", by Francisco Mostajo; "José Ortega y Gasset", by Félix C. Lizaso; "II. aniversario de 'Mercurio Peruano'", editorial; "Los Tres Jircas", by Eurique López Albuja.

Nosotros (Buenos Aires) for May publishes "La Federación obrera regional Argentina", by Alfredo L. Palacios; June—"La política argentina en América"; "El Problema de la educación sexual", by Juan Antonio Senillosa; and "La Revolución de Mayo y el año 1820", by Emilio Ravignani.

The Pan American Review for July publishes: "Foreign Trade Course"; "Indirect influence of Pan Americanism"; "Latin America and July Fourth"; "President elect of Paraguay entertained"; "Report of the conference committee for Bolivia"; "Telegraphic briefs"; and "Trade mark registration". August—"National exposition of United States Manufacturers"; "President Brum and Pan Americanism"; "Report of the conference committee for Brazil"; "Telegraphic briefs"; "Trade between Brazil and the United States".

Quasimodo (Panamá) for May contains: "Asuntos de Hispano América—La revolución de Guatemala no fué sólo obra de política", by Julio R. Barcos; "Carta abierta—El proyecto Barcos en la Argentina", by Ismael Guerrero Carpena; "Democratización y socialización de la enseñanza de Costa Rica", by Julio R. Barcos; "Gómez Carrillo y Trozky", by Nemesio Canales; "Hombres de México—Adolfo de la Huerta", by Juan de Dios Bohorquez; "Impresiones sobre la política cubana", by Julio R. Barco; "Un matemático y dos literatos colombianos (Julio Garavito, Autonio Gómez Restrepo, and José Joaquín Casas), by Federico Calvo; "Panamericanismo", by Lola Collante; and "¿Quien es Alvaro Obregón?", by Julio R. Barcos. June–July—"Los dramas de Alberto Ghirardo en los Estados Unidos; "Enrique Malatesta", by Eusebio A. Castro; "Luis Muñoz Marín, poeta integral", by Julio R. Barcos; "Nuestros profesores de idealismo en América" XLI., by Julio R. Barcos; "La Obra de un civilizador venezolano", by Humberto Tejera; "Los poetas jóvenes de Argentina"; "Rafael Obligado", by Carmelo M. Bonet; "Los tiranos de América—El despotismo que sufre Venezuela es un crimen de todo la América".

Revista Argentina de Ciencias Politicas for December, 1919–January, 1920, contains: "El Derecho de huelga y los plazos de prevención", by J. Salgado; "Rivadavia y el espíritu religioso de su tiempo", by M. de Vedia y Mitre; "Via crucis de un derecho (Colombia versus Estados Unidos)".

Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras for September publishes: "El centenario de un educador, Hilarión María Moreno", by F. B. Quatni; "Intervención de los Estados Unidos en la República Dominicana"; "Salta; Episodio de la invasión de Varela", by Miguel Tedin; "Nulidad de patente. Fallo de la Exema. Cámara Federal de la Capital"; "Precursores de la diplomacia Argentina. Diputaciones a Chile de Alvarez Jonte, Vera y Pintado y Paso, 1810–1814", by Francisco Centeno; "Proyecto de ley de vinos", by J. C. Raffo de la Reta.

Revista Económica, which is published in Tegucigalpa, contains for March, 1920: "La Agricultura en Centro América bajo consideración de la ganadería"; "Los Bancos emisores centroamericanos frente a la situación actual"; "Comercio exterior de Honduras"; "The Commerce of Latin America with the United States"; "Costa Rica's coffee export: crop 1918–19"; "El Decreto cubano regulando los utilidades del co-

mercio"; "Edificación obrera"; "External commerce of Honduras, year 1918-1919, as compared with 1917-1918, year ending July"; "Indices económicos de Centro América"; "Jornales y el costo de sustento en Centro América"; "Legislación comercial"; "El Mineral de Cedros (Honduras)"; "Proposición presentada al primer Congreso Americano de expansión económica y enseñanza comercial"; "Proyecto de unificación de tarifas aduaneras centroamericanas"; "Rapport du ministre des finances de Honduras"; "Rescate del terreno y de la familia".

In the April issue of *Revista de Económica Argentina* (Buenos Aires) appear: "Costa de la vida en la Argentina de 1910 a 1919", by Juan Carlos Valle and Ludovico A. Ferrari; "Las huelgas en 1919 en la capital federal. Extracto del informe del presidente del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo"; "Las Importaciones en 1919. Extracto del informe del director general de estadística de la nación"; "Impuesto a la alta renta y la mayor valor en la República Oriental del Uruguay"; "Movimiento económico de la República"; "Permiso para exportar azúcar"; and "El Prestamo para la adquisición de productos argentinos (concluded)", by Marco A. Avellaneda.

The June *South American* contains: "The Argentine gaucho"; "The change that has taken place in Guatemala", by Virgilio Rodríguez Beteta; "Curaçao, the island of superabundant light", by Harry Chapin Plummer; "The History of Argentine independence", II., by C. W. Whittemore; "Policies and bureaucracy in Nicaragua", by Samuel G. Inman; "Ports of Southern Chile"; "La Prensa deploras United States attitude toward South America"; "The tragedy in Mexico"; "Uruguay's president defends Monroe Doctrine". For August—"The bone of contention; the personal impressions of a visitor to Tacna and Arica"; "Chile may export wood pulp"; "International Olympic games at Santiago, Chile"; "The island of mystery; Easter Island or Isla de Pascua belonging to Chile is one of the world's greatest enigmas"; "Many iron and gold developments in Venezuela and the Guianas", by Thomas Kirby; "Over the Andes in a flivver"; "The Republic of El Salvador", by Samuel G. Inman; "Revolution in Bolivia"; "South America a splendid field for tourists"; "The Southern Railway of Peru", by Harry L. Foster; "Table showing number of visits paid to all ports of Brazilian and foreign vessels during the year 1919"; "The United States and Chile exchange professors".

In the June issues of *The South American Journal* (London) were published: June 5—"Ecuador's imports in 1918"; "South American industrials, VIII. The city of Santos improvements"; "Where the coffee goes". June 12—"Argentine wheat export restrictions"; "Chilean railways: II. The nitrate railways". June 19—"The position and prospects of nitrate companies: XI. The Lautaro"; "South American companies and British taxation"; "Venezuelan railways in 1919". June 26—"The Mexican Railway" (three items); "Mexico"; "Trade and industry of Porto Alegre".

"Minutes of the Ayuntamiento of San Felipe", by Eugene C. Barker, "Mirabeau Buonaparte", IV, by A. K. Christian, and "The question of Texan jurisdiction in New Mexico under the United States, 1848-1850", by William Campbell Binkley, appear in the July issue of *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*.

La Nueva Democracia is an illustrated monthly review which is published in Spanish in New York by the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, with Mr. Samuel Guy Inman as director and Mr. Juan Orts Gonzalez as editor. This periodical "is dedicated to the propagation of the doctrine that there is a Christian solution to all the problems of modern society". Among its contributors have been Manuel Gamio, editor of the Mexican scientific magazine *Ethnos*; John Bassett Moore; E. Mireles Brito, prominent Cuban educator; Enrique Gil, New York representative of *La Nacion*; Ignacio Calderon, the ambassador of Bolivia; R. Zayas Enriquez, a well known author and former judge of the Mexican Supreme Court; Tancredo Pinochet, editor of *El Norte Americano*, and C. C. Martin, editor of *El Escritorio* and of *El Tipográfico*.

The following are some of the attractive articles which have appeared in recent magazines: "The Psychology of William James", by J. V. Viqueira, Professor of Philosophy in the Coruña Institute, in *Estudio*, Barcelona, July, 1920; "Cuba and the Peace Treaty", in *Cuba Contemporánea* of May, by Juan Clemente Zamora, who has criticized Dr. P. Bonilla's proposition relative to the Monroe Doctrine before the Peace Conference; "La República de Río Grande" by Justin H. Smith, author of *The War with Mexico*, in *The American Historical Review*, July; "Costa Rican Cartography", by A. De Frantzius, translated from the German by Don Manuel María de Peralta, in the June number of

Centro América, Guatemala City. "The Natives of the State of Falcón", by Pedro M. Arcaya; "Woman Suffrage", by Dr. José Gil Fortoul; "Petroleum Taxes", by Joaquín Santaella; "The Lancaster Case, A Neglected Chapter of History", by Eloy G. González; "Campaigns and Cruisers", William D. Mahoney; and "The Panama Canal and the League of Nations", by S. Morales, all in *Cultura Venezolana*, Caracas, May, 1920. "A Bibliographic List on Mexican Colonial Painting", by Manuel Romero de Terreros, in *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional de México*. Alfonso Valle's "Nicarahuanismos" and F. J. A.'s "Deposits of Siderolite in Nicaragua", are two notable contributions to the May number of *Educación*, a magazine devoted to the interests of the Normal Institute of Managua. "Theodore Roosevelt" by General Aurelio Hevia, and "General Wood and Public Education in Cuba" appear in *Cuba Contemporánea*, Habana, July, 1920. Among some remarkable items in last numbers of *Revista de la Universidad*, the official magazine of the University of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, are the correspondence of Father Francisco Márquez (1824-1827), a distinguished citizen whose life was devoted to the public welfare; the speech made in Tegucigalpa, 1882, by Tomás Estrada Palma, former president of Cuba, at the time he was Director of the High School of that capital; and "The Gospel and the Syllabus", by Dr. Lorenzo Montúfar, one of the leading Liberals of Central America who has exerted considerable influence as historian and teacher. "Customs of the Indians of Veraguas", by A. Vannucchi, in *Revista La Salle* (Panamá); "Parks and Gardens of Buenos Aires", by F. Lamson-Scribner, in *Natural History* (New York); "Recordando la Doctrina de Monroe", Luis Maria Drago, in *Cultura Venezolana* (Caracas); "Rio de Janeiro, in the Land of Lure", by Harriet Chalmer Adams, in *The National Geographic Magazine*; "Coconut Cultivation", by Thomas J. McMahon, in *The World's Markets* (New York); "The Mexican Chickpea", by Gil Rankin, in *La Gaceta de los Estados Unidos* (Los Angeles, Cal.); "The Back Country of Peru. The Montana of the Chanchamayo", by Harry L. Foster, *West Coast Leader* (Lima); "Residencias Coloniales de Mexico", in *Revista Social*, Mexico City; and "La Propaganda Protestante en Mexico," by Victoriano Salado Alvarez, in *La Prensa* (San Antonio, Texas).—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

"Annals of the Hospital Rosales", San Salvador, C. A., in its March, 1920, issue offers some important material: "Intestinal Strongyloides" by Dr. Francisco Peña Trejo; "Two Cases of Retinitis" and "Sleeping

Encephalitis" by José Ignacio Hernández M.; and "Notes on Hygiene in Schools" by Dr. Rafael Castro V.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Botanical research work in Central America has become very popular. Prof. Eusebio Fiallos V. and J. M. Tobías Rosa are conspicuous authors of two valuable works, "Notes on the Honduras Flora" and "Flora of Santa Barbara", respectively. Mr. Wilson Popenoe, who has been connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture of the United States, has recently published his paper "Avocados as Food in Guatemala", in the *Journal of Heredity*, Washington, and is at present making personal investigations on that flora.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

To popularize anthropological studies on Mexico and Central America, Manuel Gamio, Inspector of Monuments in the former country, is publishing *Ethnos*, a magazine attractively presented. The third issue, June, 1920, contains the following articles: "Pulque", by Paul Siliceo, who advocates an anti-alcoholic policy with reservations, in Mexico; "Wax Figures" by Francisco Montero; and "Anthropological Bibliography of the Otomí Indians", by Alberto Chávez. *Inscriptions at Copan* is the name of the last book of the archaeologist Mr. Sylvanus Griswold Morley, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who is considered the most reliable authority in Mayan Archaeology in Central America, as he has devoted many years in deciphering the hieroglyphs of those countries. An article by Mary Brown Donoho, on "Uxmal", the wonderful old city of Yucatan, published in *The Pan American Magazine*, New York, June, 1920, says that "the ruins in Central America, which resemble the ruins in Java more closely than those in Yucatan, representing certain characteristics of the Java ruins with remarkable exactitude, and which are believed to have been built soon after the arrival of the Eastern builders, are assigned to the eighth century".—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

Two writers, Manuel F. Cestero, of Santo Domingo, and Dmitri Ivanovitch, of Colombia, are editing in New York a vivacious magazine, to which the following are contributors: Alfonso Guillén Zelaya, Tulio M. Cestero, Salomón de la Selva, and Pedro Henríquez Ureña.—RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

The *Boletín de la Sección Argentina de la International Law Association* is a comparatively new periodical published at Buenos Aires (Talleres Gráficas, Schenone Hnos. & Linari). In the first of the three numbers already published (issued in 1919 and 1920) appears "Objeto, origen, trabajo y estatutos de la asociación". No. 2 is devoted to "Fundación de la rama argentina", and no. 3 to the report of the "Conferencia de Portsmouth (England), 1920. The conference for 1922 will be held in Buenos Aires.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION
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Washington, D. C., ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James A. Robertson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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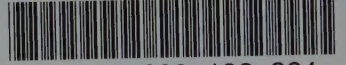
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[SEAL.]

WILLIAM R. NAGEL,
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